The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

ACWilliam
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#10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

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It is Time to Consider the School Question

In a few months another school season will open. We learn that some of our readers who have been considering the school question have already decided where to send their sons and daughters next fall. But the majority have not. To these we recommend a careful perusal of the school announcements on the following pages. We urge also the importance of giving the school problem immediate thought.

What Our School Bureau Is Accomplishing

TELL US YOUR NEEDS

To help those of our subscribers who are perplexed in the selection of the right school, we offer the services of our School Bureau. If after consulting the school catalogs you are perplexed in deciding which school is the best for your needs, then write to our School Bureau and we shall be glad to help you.

Please be particular to state:
Character of school desired,
The location preferred,
The price of tuition you feel able to pay.

INDIVIDUAL ADVICE

We treat each inquiry coming to our School Bureau individually, and give careful and painstaking advice on the particular needs of each application. Our services in this respect have been instrumental in placing many students in desirable schools, as we have learned from scores of appreciative letters. We quote below a letter from a subscriber received only a few days ago:

SCHOOL BUREAU, LITERARY DIGEST *June 8, 1910*

Dear Sirs:

Your suggestions regarding a school were of VERY GREAT USE TO ME and I have decided that I shall go to the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, as that seems to meet my requirements as I wish to study music exclusively.

Thanking you very much for your kind suggestions and aid, I am, Yours very sincerely.

[From a young lady in Geneva, N. Y. Letter and name on file in our School Bureau.]

We direct your attention to the many noteworthy schools advertised on the following eight pages. They offer a wide range of advantages designed to meet the requirements of careful parents seeking the best educational facilities. In nearly every case catalogs will give you by picture and text a satisfactory impression of the school.

School Department **The Literary Digest** **New York City**

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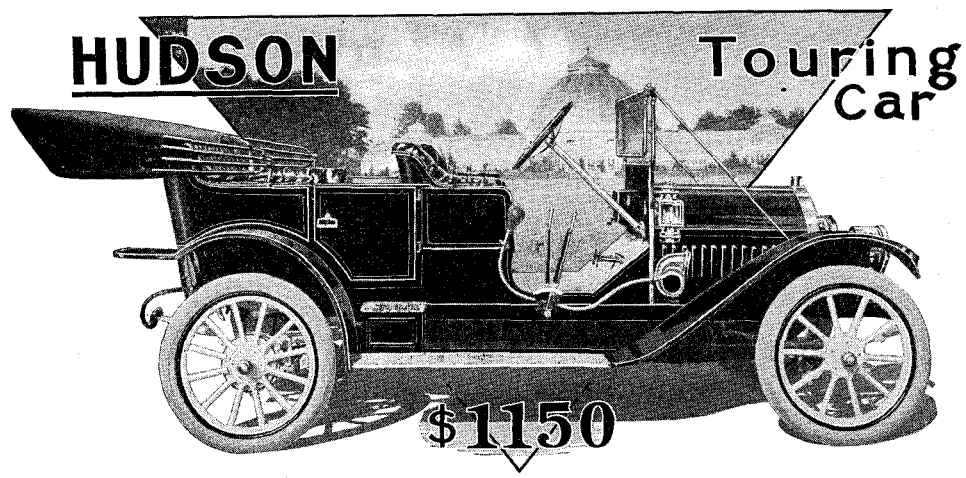

"Look for the Triangle on the Radiator"

This price includes three oil lamps, two gas lamps, generator, horn, tire repair outfit, tools and jack.

What the "Factor of Safety" Means to You

A structural engineer, in drawing up specifications for a bridge or building, first figures everything theoretically safe. He figures out what maximum strain each part will be called on to stand. He knows how strong each part should be; then, to have a "factor of safety," he increases his theoretical figures. Each bolt is made a little thicker, every piece of steel a little heavier, every rod a little stronger.

Practical Experience Necessary

To be able to know what this factor should be requires not only theoretical engineering skill, but practical experience as well.

HUDSON engineering is not mere theory, but a combination of theory and long practical experience. Our engineers have unusual ability. Proof of this is the fact that they have designed four famous American cars. They found out years ago how strong they should make axles, steering gears, crank shafts, frames and wheels.

You keep up insurance both on your life and your property. You consider insurance not only a good investment, but a necessary investment. So do we. We insure the safety of HUDSON cars by putting into them materials better than necessary. They will withstand the *unusual* as well as the ordinary strain. We charge you for this additional value. It is included in the price you pay—your insurance premium put there for your protection, for the protection of your family and your friends.

Thousands of HUDSON cars are daily demonstrating the ability and experience of HUDSON engineers. They are daily proving that HUDSON *safety factors* are real ones. They are demonstrating that they are built by men who are familiar with the contingencies of the road—men with a thorough knowledge of the unusual service that a motor car may be called upon to perform.

Does Everything Asked

In the Richmond Times-Dispatch Virginia Endurance Run from Richmond to Washington, D. C., a Hudson finished with a perfect score. It was the ***only car in its class to finish perfect.*** The run lasted three days—468 miles of rocky, muddy mountain roads.

In a recent demonstration test in Honolulu, H. I., a Hudson covered 596 miles, with the bonnet sealed and without stopping the motor. The car averaged 19 miles per gallon of gasoline for the entire distance, 67 miles per quart of engine oil, and ran 596 miles on one quart of transmission oil.

The city of Kingston, Kansas, uses a Hudson in its fire department. It carries eight men and draws a hose cart, speeding to fires at the rate of 25 miles an hour.

A Hudson has been driven from Long Island, N. Y., to Tampa, Fla., a distance of over 1600 miles, without touching a bolt, nut, spark plug, or making a mechanical adjustment.

A Hudson has been driven from Detroit to New Haven, Conn., at an expense of less than one cent per mile for oil and gasoline without making a repair.

Performances like these are proof that the Hudson safety factors do more than make the Hudson car safe. They make it an economical car to operate and maintain. The question of upkeep is one which vitally concerns every automobile user. As making the Hudson strong insures you against accident, so does it insure you against repair bills.

Sixty-eight corporations are already using Hudson cars for commercial purposes. They prefer them because they give steady service without costing much to maintain, and because their first cost is reasonable. In many instances they bought their second and third Hudsons after carefully trying out and testing the first one.

Consider Margin of Comfort

The Hudson is not only safe and strong, inexpensive to keep, but is big, handsome, comfortable. It is the best looking in its class. It has good lines, showing clever design and careful proportioning. No car rides any easier—few as easy. Note the foot room in front—the big 18-inch steering wheel—the rake of the steering post—the curved accelerator which fits the foot. These refinements are most appreciated when making a long drive It is like riding in a parlor car instead of a day-coach.

We want you to examine the Hudson. Take an expert with you if you can. The expert will tell you that, while Hudson features and Hudson refinement are not new in the sense of never having been used before, they are new in a car at the Hudson price. He will tell you that the value is all there before your eyes in good, sound automobile design, material and finish.

The fact that we are building close to 800 cars a month is proof that Hudson owners are finding unusual value in Hudson cars. No other automobile company has ever sold so many cars their first year as we have. The reason for this large business is found in the quality of the car itself. When you buy a Hudson, you get the most for your money.

Write to-day for the Hudson catalog. It tells you in detail about Hudson cars and who the men are who are back of the Hudson Company. Fill out the coupon and mail it to us to-day.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich. L. D.

Mail New Hudson Catalog to

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_____

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

Member Licensed Association

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Schools and Colleges

NEW YORK

MANLIUS SCHOOL

Manlius, N. Y.

Saint John's School Verbeck Hall

A SCHOOL that successfully combines thorough preparation for college or business with military training. For the past six years designated by the War Department as "Distinguished Institution"—a rank attained by few military schools. Engineering Course. Only body of cavalry composed entirely of boys and officered by them. Summer School now in session.

Gen. WM. VERBECK, Principal.

PEEKSKILL ACADEMY

Founded 1833

College Preparatory. Military Organization. Over $100,000 spent in 1909 on new buildings, Alumni Hall, etc. Inspection invited. Upper School 120, Lower School 40 (ages 11-14, separate building).

Address **The Secretary, Box D, Peekskill, N. Y.**

JOHN C. BUCHER, A.M.
CHARLES A. ROBINSON, Ph.D. } Principals

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Established 1824 Troy, N. Y.

Engineering and Science

Courses in Civil Engineering (C. E.), Mechanical Engineering (M. E.), Electrical Engineering (E. E.), and General Science (B. S.). Also Special Courses. Unsurpassed new Chemical, Physical, Electrical, Mechanical and Materials Testing Laboratories. For catalogue and illustrated pamphlets showing work of graduates and students and views of buildings and campus, apply to

JOHN L. NUGENT, Registrar

Riverview Academy

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A College Preparatory School for the development of the better kind of boys. Two courses—Classical and Scientific. The instruction is thorough, the location healthful, the buildings and equipment modern. School opens September 21st, 1910. *The completion of the 75th school year of consecutive management will be fitly celebrated in June, 1911.* For catalogue, write to

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gives a thorough training to a limited number of boys of high character for the leading Universities. For Catalogue, references, and information, address Headmaster.

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NEW YORK, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

Irving School for Boys

Prepares for all colleges and scientific schools. In the historic "Irving" country, 25 miles from New York. Gymnasium, swimming pool and fine athletic field.
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PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL LEADING COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS

A separate building for the lower school.

Joseph Curtis Sloane, Headmaster
72d Street and West End Avenue, New York

Schools and Colleges

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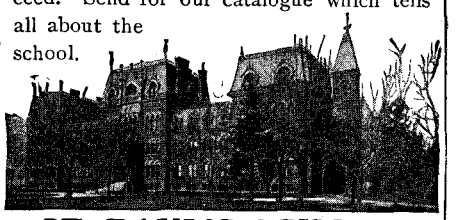
We Know How To Teach Boys

THIS we consider the first essential of a good school. Athletic and social life are important and we give our boys the broadest kind of school training, but at St. Paul's everything is subordinated to teaching the boys how to study. And we succeed. Send for our catalogue which tells all about the school.



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Box M, Garden City, L. I. Walter R. Marsh, Head Master

THE SOMES SCHOOL

Aurora, N. Y. Ideal home for thirty boys. On Cayuga Lake, near Cornell University. College preparation by expert teachers. *Individual* and class instruction, modern equipment, healthful location. Unusual opportunities for outdoor recreation. $600.

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Have You Chosen a Profession? There are Opportunities in Medicine, especially Homœopathic Medicine. Send for catalogue D. NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND FLOWER HOSPITAL, Royal S. Copeland, A.M., M.D., Dean.

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For boys up to 16. Complete modern equipment. Summer Camp Rates $400—$500. **Headmaster, Box C 5.**

Kyle Camp and Summer School

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

Lawrenceville, N. Y. **Catskill Mt. Railway**

Dr. Paul Kyle
Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I. Box 508

Boarding School for Boys

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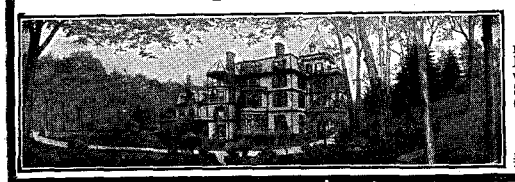
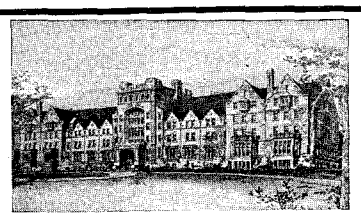
A Country School for Girls in New York City

West Features of Country and City Life



Out-of-door Sports on School Park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Full Academic Course from Primary Class to Graduation. Upper Class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Summer Session. Certificate admits to College. School Coach Meets Day Pupils.

Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton
Riverdale Avenue, Near 252d Street, West



PAWLING SCHOOL

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Location: 65 miles from New York City. 700 ft. above sea level; in the picturesque Berkshires.
Object: To prepare boys for college and scientific schools; to foster systematic study and consistent physical development.
Equipment: Main building represents the best type of academic architecture; Electric light, and modern sanitary appointments.

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FRED'K. L. GAMAGE, D. C. L., Headmaster, Pawling, N. Y.

Has prepared over 1000 students for Cornell University.

Cascadilla

Recreation Building and Crew

For over thirty years recognized as one of the leading institutions for preparing boys for college or life's work. President Schurman pronounces it:

"One of the best preparatory institutions in the country."

Every facility for indoor and outdoor sports. Athletic field. Recreation Building; gymnasium; rowing shells. Farm of 150 acres.

Terms $660 to $760.

C. V. PARSELL, A.M., ITHACA, N. Y.

A Superior School for Girls

This school will commend itself to parents wishing to give their daughters a broad, liberal education. It is our aim to develop each girl, not only mentally and morally, but physically. The influences of an attractive Christian home surround the pupils.

The Ossining School for Girls

Suburban to New York
Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.

43d Year Academic, Music, Art and College Preparatory Courses, Post Graduate and special work. Certificate privileges. Gymnasium. **Hampton Hall,** annex for Younger Girls. Year book with views on application.

Principal, CLARA C. FULLER
Associate Principal, MARTHA J. NARAMORE

Ninety-five per cent. of recent graduates passed unconditionally the entrance examinations of the leading universities.

EQUIPPED and administered under the conditions of a well endowed school for the thorough preparation of boys for colleges, technical schools and business; with noteworthy instruction in the Bible, music, drawing and manual training.

Mackenzie School

Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson

insures the advantages of the larger school with the superior personal influences possible with an enrollment not exceeding 150 boys.

21 miles from New York, in a healthful and picturesque locality. In its whole history the school has had no epidemics and no interruption in its work from illness of any kind.

$2000 a year awarded in Memorial Scholarships to highly meritorious pupils.

Every facility for careful physical training and sane athletic coaching for every boy. Gymnasium, swimming pool, generous playgrounds.

James C. Mackenzie, Ph. D., Director.

The Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York

Frank Damrosch, Director

An Endowed School of Music

The Institute was established and liberally endowed in 1905 to provide for talented students the opportunity to secure a thorough, complete and comprehensive education in music without the necessity of going abroad. From the first year it has had all the students it could accommodate.

It is the Only School of its Kind in America

It is not a commercial enterprise, but is conducted solely in the interests of higher musical education. Its tuition fees are moderate and uniform, and cover all the technical and theoretical subjects contained in a given course.

It secures the services of teachers of the highest excellence, whose private terms would be prohibitory to most students.

Among others the following are regular members of its teaching staff:

OPERA—Ternina, Giraudet, von Niessen-Stone.
PIANO—Stojowski, Tapper, Hochman.
ORGAN—Gaston Dethier.
VIOLIN—Kneisel.
CELLO—Willeke.
THEORY and COMPOSITION—Percy Goetschius.

The opportunities of the Institute are intended only for students of natural ability with an earnest purpose to do serious work, and no others will be accepted. Since the number of students is fixed at 600, and a large proportion of the old pupils will continue their studies next year, only a limited number of new pupils can be admitted in October.

The Institute will move this Fall into a large new building specially erected for it on the banks of the Hudson, opposite Grant's Tomb.

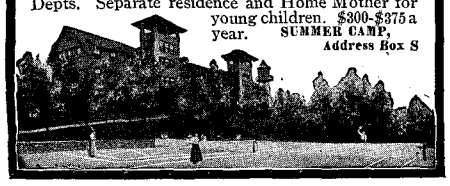
Application for admission should be made early, in no case later than October 1, to ensure consideration. For catalogue and full information, address

Box 950, 53 Fifth Avenue, New York
After September 1st
Box 950, 120 Claremont Avenue, New York

Chappaqua Mountain Institute

Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A co-educational Friends' School. 40th year. Occupying its beautiful new buildings at Valhalla, 25 miles from New York. 70 acres, 500 ft. altitude, exceptional health record. Preparatory, Commercial, Manual Training, Domestic Science and Music Depts. Separate residence and Home Mother for young children. $300-$375 a year. **SUMMER CAMP,** **Address Box S**



NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Academy is now building and will have ready for occupancy on September 1st four large, fireproof buildings to replace those recently destroyed by fire. These buildings when completed will constitute the most beautiful and complete military school equipment in the country, excepting only West Point, and will accommodate 300 cadets.

For Catalogue address the Superintendent

NEW YORK, Briarcliff Manor

Miss Knox's School for Girls

Course leading to a diploma; college preparation; special courses. The faculty is made up of specialists. *The next school year will open on Thursday, the 6th of October.* Terms $1,000 per year. Address

MISS MARY ALICE KNOX, Box C.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL

Exceptionally healthy location on Mohegan Lake. Box 65 Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. (Near Peekskill)

Thorough preparation for College, Technical School or Business. Excellent faculty. Modern buildings. Physical training and all outdoor sports under competent director. Booklet.

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Mount Pleasant Academy.

OSSINING-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

This school, founded in 1814, has won the reputation of **thoroughly** preparing boys for college, scientific schools or business. Delightful home life. Manual training. Location only 31 miles from New York. **Mount Pleasant Hall** is for boys under 13. Write *for catalogue to* CHARLES FREDERICK BRUSIE, *Box 514.*

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UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

offers exceptional advantages in preparation for **Cornell** or other Colleges. Success due to individual attention in small, carefully graded classes. Expert faculty and athletic director.

Twentieth Summer Term Opens July 5th.
Academic Year opens September 20th.

Address, UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Avenue L, ITHACA, N. Y.

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For Manly Boys. Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Special opportunities for quick preparation for college. Military drill. Kindly discipline. Gymnasium. Athletic field. Swimming pool. $500 a year covers all expenses. Catalogue. **Rev. W. A. Ranney, A. M., Pd. D.,** *Principal.*

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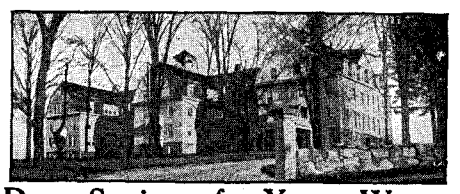
For circular, address
Mrs. MARY E. DOW, Principal,
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

ITHACA HIGH SCHOOL

Prepares for any College and for Business. Has prepared over 1000 students for 47 different colleges. 7 acre athletic field. *Secures all regents credentials. Students can enter any time.* Tuition $100. For catalogue, address

F. D. BOYNTON, D. Pd., Supt., 260 N. Cayuga St., Ithaca, N. Y.



Drew Seminary for Young Women

Carmel, New York. General and College Preparatory Courses, Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science. Courses for High School graduates. Students of all ages received. Gymnasium; Outdoor sports. Rates moderate. Address Box 108.

MARTHA L. HANAFURGH, President.
JULIA EVANS, DEAN

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Schools and Colleges

Schools and Colleges

NEW JERSEY

MANY BOYS FAIL TO PASS
For College in June

often because of the "grade" system of their schools and a consequent lack of individual care. Few boys are stupid; they simply need individual assistance of able teachers: this the Groff School has supplied many years with unusual success, and having no grades or "forms" frequently covers the usual two years work in a year or less.

An unrivalled new school plant is now offered—

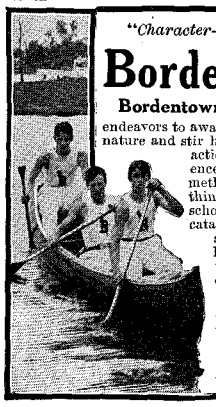
Groff Country School
Deal Beach, New Jersey

—a magnificent country estate on the coast, providing adequate class room and school equipment, modern home comforts and conveniences, with surf bathing, boating (on Deal Lake), golf, horseback riding and other outdoor sports.

Summer term, July 1 to September 15 to coach young men for fall college examinations. Students received for one month or longer.

Enrollment limited. *Separate Department for boys 8 to 14 years.* Fall term begins September 26th. Address

JOSEPH C. GROFF (A.B. and Class 1893, U. S. N. A.)
228 West 72nd Street, New York—
or "Kildysar.," Deal Beach, N. J.



"Character-building is our first aim."

Bordentown Military Institute
Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

endeavors to awaken the dormant forces of a boy's nature and stir him to noble thought and worthy action through the wholesome influences exerted by the school. The methods we employ, and many other things you'll want to know about the school, are set forth in our illustrated catalogue. The "Skirmisher," our school paper, reflects the everyday life here from the boys' own viewpoint. Both books sent upon request.

Preparation for college, scientific school, or business. 26th year under present management. Summer camp in Ontario woods, Canada.

Rev. T. H. Landon, A.M., D.D., Prin.
Lieut.-Col. T. D. Landon, Com'd't.

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No longer co-educational. Prepares for all colleges. Classical, Scientific, English, Commercial and Manual Training Courses. Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Pipe Organ. **Summer Camp.** Athletic field. Separate Home Junior Department for boys under 14. 73d year. For catalogue, address

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Pennington, N. J.

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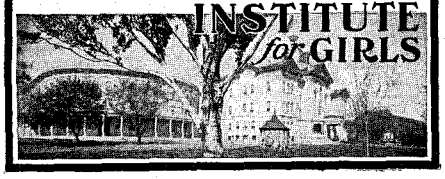
Newark, N. J. A suburban home school for a limited number of girls. College preparatory and special courses. Music and Art. 15 minutes from New York. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Terms $600. Address **ANNA FRANCES WHITMORE, Principal**

We believe a school is the place to build character;

the regime, the other students and the thorough faculty all tend to this end. We are located among the hills of New Jersey and enjoy proverbial Hackettstown health; a farm, a lake, a gymnasium and swimming pool, a physical instructor, tennis court and athletic field. College and life preparation. Courses in music, elocution and art. College certificate privileges. *For catalogue and further information address*
Jonathan M. Meeker, Ph D., D.D., Hackettstown, N. J.

CENTENARY **COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for GIRLS**



CONNECTICUT

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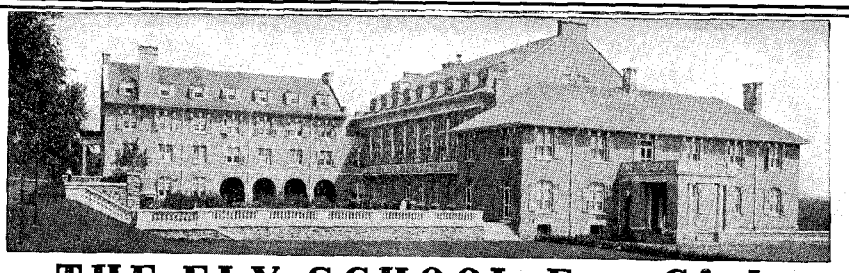

THE ELY SCHOOL For Girls
GREENWICH, CONN.

One of the best equipped schools for girls in the country. Beautifully located, overlooking Long Island Sound, 50 minutes from New York City. Building new and specially designed for the school. College Preparatory and General Course. Modeling, drawing, choral and sight singing included in every grade. A department of Domestic Science. Gymnasium. Athletics. Outdoor Sports.

SUFFIELD SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Near New York City. Modern buildings. New gymnasium. Athletics. Endowment permits the best for the reasonable expense of $350. **RALPH K. BEARCE, A. M., Prin., Box D, Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, Conn.**

Windsor, Conn.

The Campbell School

A home like school for girls. Good mental, moral and physical training.

Alfred H. Campbell } Principals.
Mrs. A. H. Campbell }

THE CHOATE SCHOOL

Wallingford, Connecticut. A New England Preparatory School, with a Lower School for young boys. A catalogue will be sent upon application, with addresses of those who know intimately the School's work and character.
GEORGE ST. JOHN, Headmaster.

Saint Margaret's School

WATERBURY, CONN. College Preparatory and Diploma Courses. 36th year. Modern equipment. The spirit of good-fellowship between pupil and teacher is unusual.
MISS EMILY GARDNER MUNRO, A. M., Principal.

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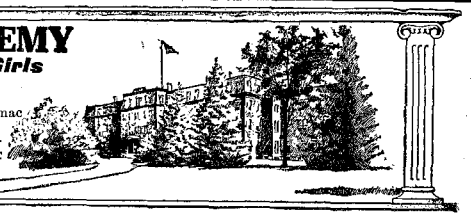

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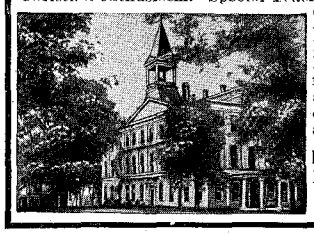

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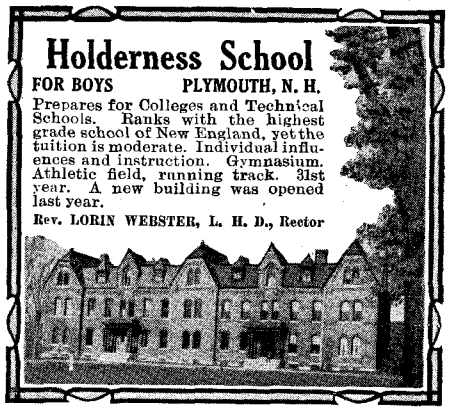

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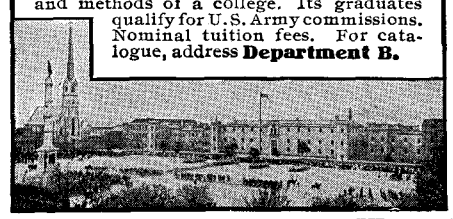

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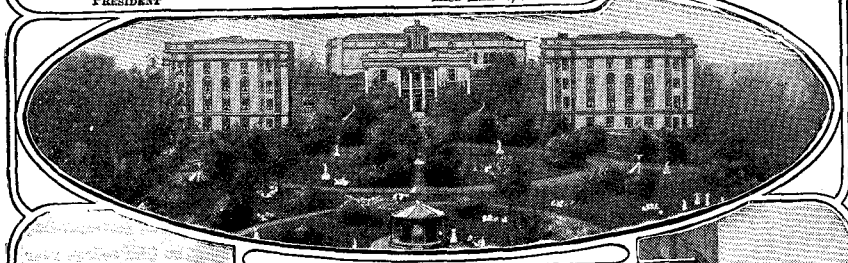

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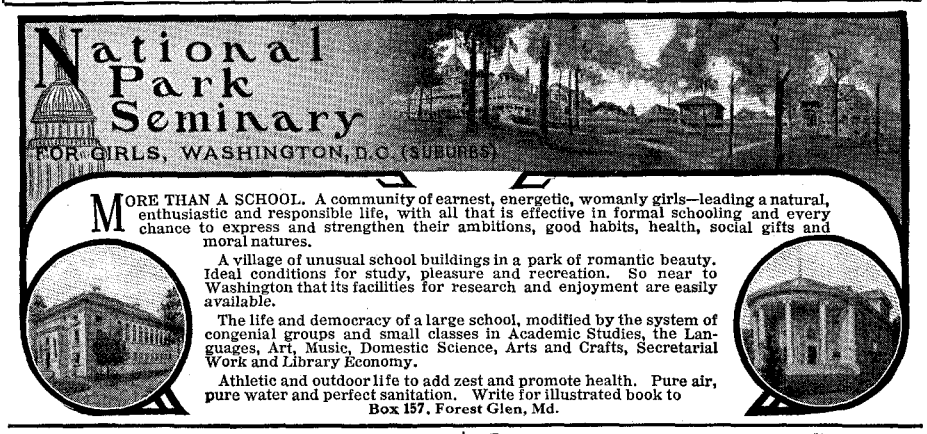

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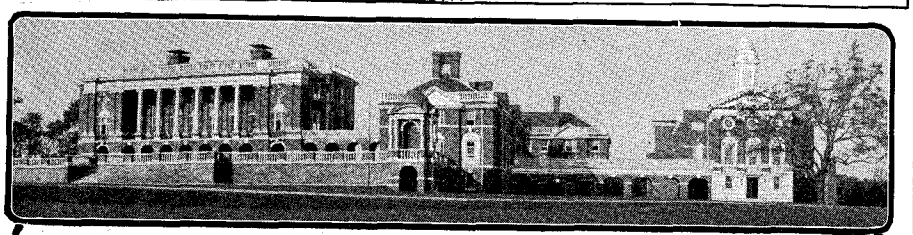

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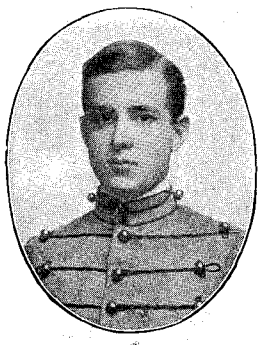

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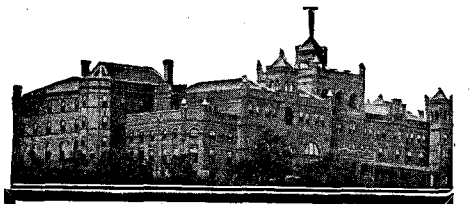

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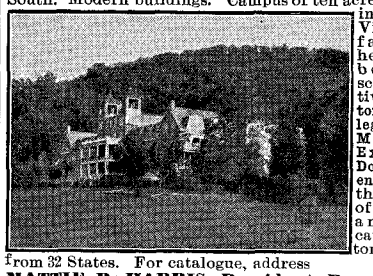

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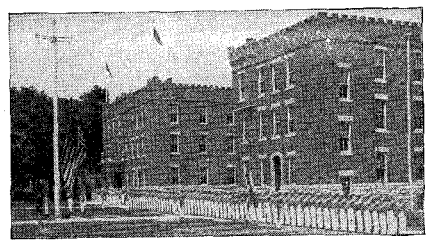

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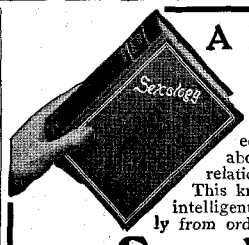

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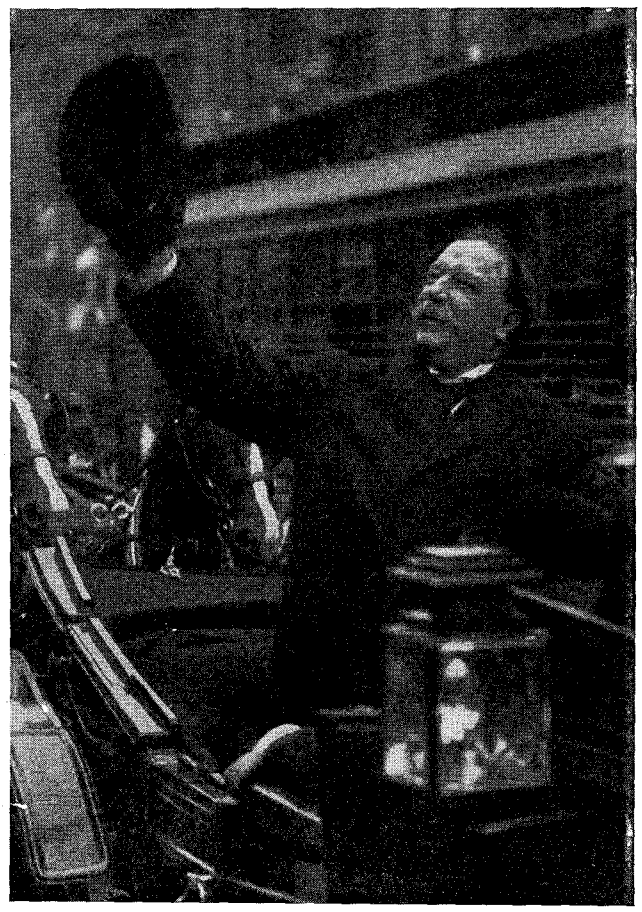
VOL. XL., No. 26 NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1053

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TRIUMPH OF THE TAFT PROGRAM

WHEN the Railroad Bill emerged from conference last week shorn of none of its radical clauses except those providing for physical valuation of railroads and Federal control of stock and bond issues, the event was generally hailed as not only a splendid victory for President Taft, but as an omen of success for the Administration's whole legislative program. The most important of Mr. Taft's conservation measures—that giving the President specific power to withdraw public lands from entry or settlement pending proper legislation by Congress and proper classification for their sale—has passed both Houses, as have the Postal Savings-Bank Bill and the bill giving Statehood to New Mexico and Arizona. "The passage of the Statehood Bill," writes the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, "marks the acceptance by the Senate of the entire Taft program of legislation;" and the appropriation of $250,000 in the Sundry Civil Bill, for the use of the Tariff Board, marks yet another personal triumph for the President.

It will be remembered that in his Newark speech some months ago the President himself referred to the wide-spread popular discontent with his Administration; and more recently Ambassador Reid, in an address at Oxford, startled his hearers by a frank allusion to the rumors that "the President was not having the best of luck." Now, however, Judge Lurton and other observers report signs of a great and rising wave of feeling in favor of the President. "His railway stroke has unquestionably won him new popularity in the West," reports the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which adds: "He now bids fair to close the session with a longer list of his recommendations enacted into law than Roosevelt was able to show in the last two years of his term—tho that sounds like talking in superlatives."



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MR. TAFT SAYS THIS IS THE BEST PHOTOGRAPH HE EVER HAD.

It is upon the Railroad Bill, however, that the country's interest centers. This measure, the chief fruit of seven months of legislative struggle, is frequently referred to as clinching the Roosevelt policy of Federal control of railroad rates. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), it does much more than that. It is, in fact, we are told, "a giant stride forward." To quote further:

"Not only will the new bill clinch all that was accomplished in the law of June 20, 1906, but it will provide for many things which, had they been proposed at that time, would have filled the conservatives in both Houses of Congress with consternation and would probably have sent the holders of railroad securities flocking to the bear side of Wall Street with a rush which might have caused a panic. That bill defined as common carriers express companies and sleeping-car companies as well as railroads. This measure includes telephone and telegraph companies. The old law permitted investigations and decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission only when complaint had been filed by a shipper or other person interested. The new bill permits the Commission to institute proceedings on its own motion and without waiting for complaint to be filed. The old law delegated to the Commission authority only over rates and charges. The new law will extend that authority to include all regulations and classifications which may in any way affect rates or the interest of shippers. The old law authorized proceedings only after a rate had gone into effect. The new law will authorize the suspension of any proposed rate regulation or classification for a period not

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exceeding eleven months, pending investigation by the Commission. The old law, despite the efforts of President Roosevelt, included a court review clause. The new measure, while not repealing that provision, meets the objections thereto by creating a special Commerce Court, which will devote its entire attention to cases growing out of the Interstate Commerce Law, and thus obviate the tedious delays which it was feared would result from judicial review. And one of the most important provisions of the new law will be the placing on the railroads of the burden of proof in all judicial proceedings whereby it is sought to waive the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, thus relieving the shipper of the burden of carrying legal cases possibly up to the highest court in the land.

"Those who realize how sincere and earnest was President Roosevelt's desire to secure for the shippers adequate relief from the hardships to which they were too often subjected must appreciate the heartiness of the congratulations which will be extended to President Taft by his immediate predecessor on the good work he has accomplished."

Had the Taft Administration accomplished nothing more than the railroad legislation at this session, adds the same writer, "all fair-minded observers would have been obliged to concede that it had been crowned with far more than ordinary success."

Speaking in Des Moines last September, President Taft advocated the following six important additions to the Hepburn Law:

1. That the Commission should have power to initiate rate complaints.
2. That the Commission should possess over freight classifications the same power it had over rates.
3. That a special Commerce Court should be created to hear appeals from the orders of the Commission.
4. That the purchase by one railroad of the stock of a competing one should be prohibited.
5. That railway securities should be issued only after the consent of the Commission was given thereto.
6. That, subject to the approval of the Commission, the railroads could make rate agreements and file common rates in concert.

The first three of these provisions are incorporated in the new law, while the last three have been eliminated. "While the President does not get all that he asks for," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "he still gets so much more than he loses that the outcome goes for a Presidential victory." "The railroads," it adds, "get so much less than they feared, and are so well satisfied by the eliminations, that they, too, are happy." "Now the railroads will know 'where they are at,'" exclaims the New York *Herald* (Ind.), well pleased with the result. The report of the conferees, remarks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), is "an agreeable surprize to the country," proving in error those who feared that "the conference was a wicked plot of the railroads, and that in the secret chamber the knife would be used on essential features of the bill." The same paper adds:

"Some people will find it hard to accept either of these statements, but this bill is a more substantial and far-reaching victory for Federal rate regulation than was the original Hepburn Bill which was driven through Congress with such boasting and jubilation."

There was a struggle in conference before the House clause for the supervision of the issue of stocks and bonds was abandoned, a sop finally being given in the form of a commission to investigate the general subject of securities of common carriers. Another conflict took place over the long-and-short-haul clause, which aims to prevent carriers charging more proportionately for a short haul than for a long haul, except with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This provision was finally adopted.

In composing the differences between the House and the Senate railroad bills, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "the conference committee appears to have borne in mind the strength of the insurgents in both Houses and the advanced views entertained by many of the majority who are not insurgents." The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) goes much further than this, giving to the insurgents all the credit instead of a share of it. To quote:

"The form in which the Railroad Rate Bill has come from the conference committees represents what in many ways is the most remarkable legislative achievement in the history of the American Congress. Great victories for the rights of the people have been won against great odds before. But this one is unique in that it was gained by a small body of indomitable progressive Republicans against the hostile array of the President of their party, his Cabinet, the majority of both Democrats and Republicans, and the entire machinery of both the Senate and the House.

"When the Wickersham Bill was introduced more than four months ago, after being approved by Mr. Taft's railroad presidents' conference, it seemed a mathematical impossibility for the 'insurgent' group to prevent the enactment of its chief and worst proposals—the repeal of Antitrust Law as it relates to the railroads, the legalization of traffic agreements without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the effort to legalize railroad mergers.

"And able and tireless fighters as the progressives are, they could not have eliminated the vicious clauses and amended that bill into its present meritorious form by mere force of numbers or perfect presentation of the justice of their demands.

"They drove their way through four months of fighting to victory simply because driving them was the awakened intelligence and determined sentiment of the American people.

"They were enabled to brush aside the Administration and forbid even Aldrich to perpetrate his customary trickery simply because Congress has heard from the country, and the fear of the people's wrath has been borne into the hearts of men long used and content to obey supinely the orders of the leaders who take orders from the railroads and the trusts."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) can not believe even now that a really good bill has come out of a conference committee dominated by Senators Aldrich and Elkins. We read:

"The omission of any provision for regulating the issue of new railroad securities is the crucial proof of railroad influence upon the framing of the bill. Watering railroad stock is the fruitful first step in the spoliation of the public, and means must soon be found to stop it. A year or two of further delay, while a few more profitable 'reorganizations' are pulled off, was cheaply bought for the railroads by the compromise provision for an investigation of past stock-watering. The denial of a 'physical-valuation' clause is of less practical consequence, but shows the same influence."

Much discussion focuses on the enormously increased powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the new law, President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, even predicting Government ownership as the logical outcome. Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The advance in the policy of regulation has been made with so little agitation and excitement that its significance is likely to escape notice. But we hope it will receive due attention. The bill carries the 'Roosevelt policies' a good deal farther than any one had expected them to be developed so soon. The new scheme should have a thorough trial before any further steps are taken. The country needs to know from experience just how much work a regulative commission is capable of performing. Can it do the things required of it by the bill which will soon become a law?"

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which has never been accused of lack of sympathy with the railroads, pays the following tribute to the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"The Commission in the full performance of its duty is bound to protect the railroads as well as the shippers. Has it at all times done this in the past? That the decisions of the Commission have been fair in the great majority of the cases that have come before it, especially in such cases as arise from disagreements between railroads and shippers in the ordinary course of business, is questioned by no one. In cases where the pressure of great communities is brought to bear it is but natural that its decisions have not been received with unanimous approval."

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ENTERING NEW YORK HARBOR.

THE "ROOSEVELT PARADE" ON FIFTH AVENUE.

THE COLONEL'S RETURN.

Referring to the new Railway Bill in an impromptu speech in Parkersburg, W. Va., President Taft said:

"What I plead for is a square deal for all interests, whether they be farmers, railroaders, manufacturers, or workmen. We are all in the same boat together, and what injures one injures all. We want a healthy development of all and justice to all."

PINCHOT'S "FIGHTING SPEECH"

"I SHALL be obliged to make a fighting speech," wrote Gifford Pinchot when invited to address the Roosevelt Club of St. Paul; and so well did he keep his word that the event is variously interpreted as "an effort to anticipate a hostile report on the Forest Service," "the first appearance in the open of the anti-Taft conspiracy," and the foreshadowing of a new political party. Yet the subject of his speech was merely the conservation of political liberty—a topic also vigorously discust by his fellow speaker of the evening, James R. Garfield. Many editors discover a special significance in the fact that this is the first time Mr. Pinchot has broken his silence since his famous unreported interview with Theodore Roosevelt in an olive grove of northern Italy. "For some reason," remarks the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.), "the impression gains that neither Pinchot nor Garfield would have been saying what they have said but for sanction higher up," and the Louisville *Post* (Ind.) suggests that this occasion may become historic.

Introducing the speakers, the president of the club referred to a nameless new party whose "leader is Theodore Roosevelt, and his guardsmen, so to speak, our honored guests." While this allusion was apparently ignored by Pinchot and Garfield as after-dinner rhetoric, it served to evoke some comment that is significant in its indication of the present political unrest. "Third-party talk is rife, but not ripe," reports the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), who adds that "many politicians are squinting toward Roosevelt in this connection." Pinchot's words, says the Chicago *News* (Ind.), "voice the spirit of the new patriotism," and "are justified by the revolt which has come in the two parties and by the clamor for the preservation of the so-called Roosevelt policies." "Is not this the logical time to look forward to a new party which shall include progressive Democrats and Republicans—a party devoted to the square deal and led by Theodore Roosevelt?" asks the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) in a special front-page editorial. Not the least of the interest which attaches to the words of Pinchot and Garfield, says the St. Paul *Dispatch*, is the feeling that they spoke with the assurance of the sympathy and support of their former chief. The following are some of the characteristic passages from the speech which, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), places Mr. Pinchot "on the very Pike's peak of party insurrection." He said:

"The alliance between business and politics is the most dangerous thing in our political life. It is the snake that we must kill. The special interests must get out of politics, or the American people will put them out of business. There is no third course.

"Because the special interests are in politics, we as a nation have lost confidence in Congress. This is a serious statement to make, but it is true. It does not apply, of course, to the men who really represent their constituents and who are making so fine a fight for the conservation of self-government. As soon as these men have won their battle and consolidated their victory, confidence in Congress will return.

"But in the mean time the people of the United States believe that, as a whole, the Senate and the House no longer represent the voters by whom they were elected, but the special interests by whom they are controlled. They believe so because they have so often seen Congress reject what the people desire, and do instead what the interests demand. And of this there could be no better illustration than the tariff. . . . . .

"The protest against politics for revenue only is as strong in one party as in the other, for the servants of the interests are plentiful in both. In that respect there is little to choose between them.

"Differences of purpose and belief between political parties to-day are vastly less than the differences within the parties. The great gulf of division which strikes across our whole people pays little heed to fading party lines or to any distinction in name only. The vital separation is between the partizans of government by money for profit and the believers in government by men for human welfare.

"When political parties come to be badly led, when their leaders lose touch with the people, when their object ceases to be everybody's welfare and becomes somebody's profit, it is time to change the leaders. . . . . .

"A new life is stirring among the dry bones of formal platforms and artificial issues. Morality has broken into politics. Political leaders, trust-bred and trust-fed, find it harder and harder to conceal their actual character. The brass-bound collar of privilege has become plain upon their necks for all men to see. They are known for what they are, and their time is

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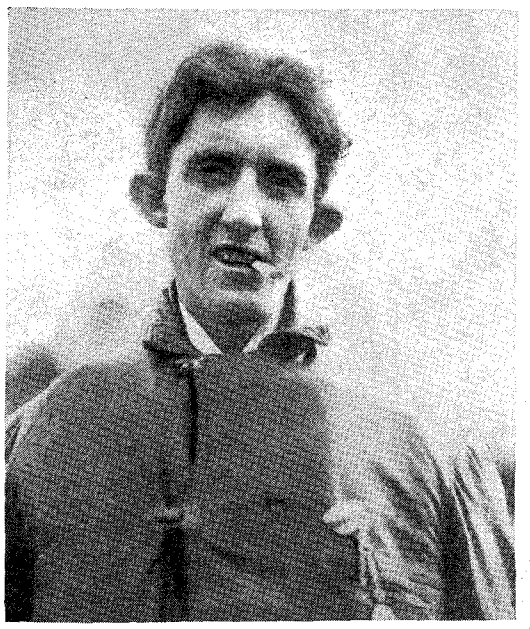

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CHARLES K. HAMILTON,

Whose flight from New York to Philadelphia and return marks another forward step in American aviation.

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DELIVERING A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR HUGHES.

The white-bearded man at Governor Stuart's shoulder is Professor King, who is said to be the oldest living aeronaut.

short. But when they come to be retired it will be of little use to replace an unfaithful public servant who wears the collar by another public servant with the same collar around his neck. Above all, what we need in every office is free men representing a free people.

"The motto in every primary—in every election—should be this: No watch-dogs of the interests need apply.

"The old order, standing pat in dull misunderstanding of the great forward sweep of a nation determined on honesty and publicity in public affairs, is already wearing thin under the ceaseless hammering of the progressive onset. The demand of the people for political progress will not be denied. Does any man not blinded by personal interest or by the dust of political dry rot suppose that the bulk of our people are anything else but progressive? If such there be, let him ask the young men, in whose minds the policies of to-morrow first see the light.

"The people of the United States demand a new deal and a square deal."

Until there is proof to the contrary, says the Washington *Times* (Ind.), it will be taken for granted that Mr. Pinchot has given expression to opinions which are not widely at variance with those held by the former President. "Whether there is to be a new party or not, no one can tell," remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "but certainly there is a new spirit stirring in the hearts of the people." Talk of a new political party—"the Progressive party"—thinks the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.), is not so idle as might appear on first thought.

"Who longer doubts the imminence of the standpatter collapse?" asks the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.). "Unquestionably a new political party is maturing in this country," says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) remarks: "One can not read the political news from day to day, without wondering how long the present alinement of parties can last." The conception of a third party, remarks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), "is so entirely Rooseveltian in its spectacular possibilities that it is impossible to dismiss the suggestion as wholly improbable."

Among the papers that pause to remind us, however, that the Colonel does not tilt against windmills or pursue will-o'-wisps are the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). Says the Washington *Post*:

"While fully alive to the gravitational pull exerted by Messrs. Pinchot and Garfield, who form the tail of this nebulous organism thus shot into our vision from political space, we confess to more than a shadow of doubt that the boasted head has been wagged out of the orbit it has traveled ever since the year 21 T. R."

It is somewhat notorious, remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), that Mr. Roosevelt "has found existing parties—as well as human nature outside of parties—sufficiently plastic for all practical reform purposes."

INTERCITY AVIATION

CHARLES K. HAMILTON'S flight from New York to Philadelphia and return, following that of Glenn H. Curtiss from Albany to New York, is thought by many to mark the advent of the aeroplane as a practical means of transportation. As the Jersey City *Journal* puts it, "the aerial express seems to have arrived." America, the land of the Wrights, has now outdistanced France, and every week brings news of broken "world's records" and plans for "aviation meets" and intercity flights. In Indianapolis, Walter Brookins recently soared aloft 4,503 feet in a Wright biplane, thus beating the previous record height of 4,165 feet, reached by Paulhan at Los Angeles last fall. New York City has become an aviation center, with the long-distance fliers making their headquarters on Governors Island, and a daring group of experimenters furnishing daily thrills to the crowds gathered at Mineola, a few miles away on Long Island. French aviation experts are reported as congratulating this country in having at last developed the "flying-fever." Franz Reichel is thus quoted by the New York *Times*:

"After the Wrights, with their white wings, and Curtiss, with his wings of gold, now you have Hamilton flying from city to city. The day of real aerial voyages has come. It is a revolution that was begun in your country."

Hamilton's flight, which was made under the auspices of the New York *Times* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is the longest as yet made in this country and is only exceeded by

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FRIENDLY RIVALS.

A special train, one car of which was marked by a white roof for Hamilton's guidance, escorted him on his journey

WAVING A GREETING.

Hamilton's wife and mother watched his flight from a platform of the escorting train.

Paulhan's from London to Manchester. Moreover, it was the first intercity flight made on schedule time. Flying the greater part of the 86 miles between Governors Island and Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, Hamilton was reported by train dispatchers as "Extra No. 1"—surely something new in railroading. Delayed by a slight accident at the start, the aeroplane rose from the level surface on Governor's Island at 7:36 and reached the landing-place in the Quaker City in precisely 1 hour and 50 minutes, the time allowed for the trip. On his return Hamilton left at 11:33 and was making about 51 miles an hour, faster time than on the first leg of the journey, when he encountered some trouble with his engine, then lost his bearings, left the Pennsylvania tracks near Metuchen, N. J., made a détour, and was compelled to alight near South Amboy, in what the aviator took for a broad green meadow. But, says Hamilton in the New York *Times*,—

"What I took for a fine green field turned out to be a nice slushy swamp. I found it out when the wheels of my biplane sank into the oozy turf to their hubs and I was splattered from head to foot with muddy water. Also I stopt so quickly that I almost fell out of the seat, and I didn't lose any time in debarking. The longer I sat in the seat the farther in my wheels sank."

Volunteers from the crowd which quickly gathered dragged the aeroplane to a nearby road. Hamilton tinkered with his engine, and as his propeller had been damaged while floundering about in the swamp, he had to send to New York for another. After a delay of over six hours, he again rose in the air and in half an hour covered the 23 remaining miles of the first American intercity round-trip flight.

The very mishap which delayed Hamilton's return is picked out by the New York *Evening Post* as "really the most impressive feature" of the demonstration:

"The aviator's reascension out in the Jersey marshland marks a significant third step in the development of the aeroplane. The first step was to learn how to rise into the air. The second was to stay in the air after one had risen. The third, and this Hamilton mastered yesterday, was to fall and rise again. More than this even the birds can not do; and tho it required outside help, a new propeller, and certain new mechanical parts before Hamilton could soar again, this does not invalidate the main fact that an aeroplane may lose itself and find itself again, away from its base of supplies."

WALTER BROOKINS,

Who last week at Indianapolis broke the world's record for high flight by aeroplane.

Aeroplaning is no longer an experiment or a mere sport, asserts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Hamilton's flight demonstrated "the adaptability of the flying-machine to a specific errand":

"It showed that a man can start with his machine at a given hour, fly over a prearranged course to a fixt destination upon calculated time, and then return to his starting-point."

Other papers are no less optimistic. "The era of air flight," says the New York *Evening Sun*, is "now with us"; while, according to the New York *Press*, "we are fast approaching the day when the aeroplane will carry passengers faster than railroad trains." Once more we are confronted with "an epochal event in the world's history of transportation," remarks *The American*, which continues:

"The time seems already at hand for messenger service and for exceptionally rapid transportation of small parties to meet emergency engagements, where expense is not considered. For war and for reconnoitering, the mission of the air-ship is clear."

When questioned on this last point, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, late Chief of Staff of the United States Army, replied:

"To just what extent heavier-than-air machines can be utilized in carrying weight it is, of course, impossible to foresee. But I have personally no doubt that aeroplanes will be perfected in the course of ten years at the most, if not in five, that may be relied upon to carry from three to five persons, and possibly a small amount of explosives in addition."

A hint of the aeroplane's future in the pur-

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suits of peace comes in the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Mr. Sheppard, of Texas, providing that the Post-office Department shall begin experiments with these machines as a method of mail transmission. The San Francisco *Post* reminds us that the Mexican Ambassador has submitted to the State Department in Washington a proposition for registering flying-machines and regulating their use in connection with the collection of customs duties. If such a treaty is negotiated between the United States and Mexico, it will be the first of its kind, says *The Post*. Smuggling by aeroplane might become very popular, for, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out, one machine might easily find room for all the diamonds brought into the country in the course of a year, "and the landing-places could not be foreseen unless some system of restrictions is adopted."

DOLLIVER'S DEFENSE OF INSURGENCY

REPUBLICAN insurgency, declares the Boston *Journal* (Ind.), is the most notable development of the present Congress; and *The Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), of the same city, reports in its Washington correspondence that the issue can not be decided except by a battle to the death between the old guard and their new-found enemies. The particular red rag which never fails to enrage the insurgents, it seems, is the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law, and it was this law which served Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver last week as the text of a discourse which many regard as the most impressive defense of insurgency yet heard on the floor of the United States Senate. The heavy artillery of the veteran Republican Senator from Iowa, suggests the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "prepares the way for what Colonel Roosevelt may have to say." It is perhaps on safer ground when it states that Mr. Dolliver's words "mark a new epoch in Republican insurgency."

If Vice-President Sherman is right in his recent announcement that insurgency is on the wane, the fact does not seem to lessen the enthusiasm with which many papers applaud Senator Dolliver's insurgent utterances. "Truly a great speech," exclaims the Wilmington *Star* (Dem.). "It is the opening gun of a militant movement within the Republican party by determined and able men to drive the money-changers out of the temple," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.). "Mr. Dolliver furnished phrases that will ring throughout the campaign," declares the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.). The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), however, points out that the loudest praise comes from the Democratic ranks—a fact which it commends to the attention of those "misguided Republicans who fondly cherish the delusion that Middle-West insurgency will cure the ills of their party rather than work to the advantage of the Democracy." Of the relation of insurgency to Republicanism Senator Dolliver himself says, as reported in *The Congressional Record*:

"When it is said that I betray my party, that I fight against the Republican party, I deny it. I fight for the Republican party, and propose, with millions of other people, to do what I can to make it more than ever the servant of the great constituency which it has represented for so many years. . . . . .

"It is not necessary for men to swallow down every tariff law that is set before them or 'in conscience abandon the party.' It is going to be a very difficult thing to get me out of the old Republican party. It can not be done by lying about me, as those have done who said that I held a brief for foreign importers. . . . Least of all can it be done by taking from about my neck the millstone of political patronage through which even Presidents of the United States have more than once been drowned in the midst of the sea. . . . . .

"I have already indicated that I have no authority to speak for others, and I may add that I am not here boasting, myself, that I shall live through a kind of warfare in which so many good people have perished. But I have a few friends, and I do not want any one of them to think me so dull as not to understand the alternative that is set before me—either to submit, or quit, or fight; either to throw my own opinions away and gratefully accept the opinions of other people, or to retire from an arena in which the solidarity of a party is regarded as of more importance than its integrity."

The spirit of "regularity" he illustrates by a story brought back by an early traveler to the Fiji Islands, who on one occasion—

"saw a whole tribe walking barefoot in single file, their chieftain at the head, over a rough and difficult mountain path, when suddenly the chieftain's foot slipt and he sprawled awkwardly upon the ground. Thereupon each member of the tribe as they approached the place of the accident fell down in like manner as in duty and tribal ceremony bound, except one man, who did not understand, and was promptly clubbed to death by his fellows because he had been disrespectful to the chief."

Returning to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Senator Dolliver says:

"The past year witnessed two events of unusual interest—the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook and the revision of the tariff downward by the Senator from Rhode Island—each in its way a unique hoax, and both promptly presented to the favorable notice of the public by the highest official congratulations."

The statistics used in President Taft's Winona speech to prove the new tariff "the best ever" are characterized by Mr. Dolliver as "that anonymous scrap of statistical sophistry, a curious table made up by a paymaster in the Army." This table told of decreases in 654 items involving a consumption value of $5,000,000,000. To quote the insurgent Senator:

"Now, only a slight glance at these statistics, imperfect and misleading as they are, would have indicated that these reductions were in most cases so small as to have no value to the public, that a full third of the number were yarns and threads of cotton, jute, and linen ready for weaving into cloth, and that nearly all of the $5,000,000,000 of consumption is made up either of food products which we export or raw materials like coal, iron ore, petroleum, and the hides of cattle, or partly manufactured materials like pig iron, scrap iron, tonnage steel, and sawed lumber ready for the planing-mill. The public has asked, and asked in vain, for anybody to point out a reduction in any article ready to enter into consumption which has any commercial significance of any sort. . . . . .

"Is it any wonder that the public receives this batch of freak statistics with derisive laughter? When they get to thinking about the length of time it will take them to eat themselves into possession of the five cents on the 100-pounds reduction on refined sugar, even if the thieves of the Sugar Trust give it to them, and then reflect that of the whole $5,000,000,000 of consumption affected by reductions nearly one-tenth of the amount is charged up to the sugar schedule, is it remarkable that they smile in a quiet way?"

These rosy statistics, he explains, are "vagrant children, introduced into the President's intellectual household by interested parties, and his harboring of them is more in the nature of a misfortune than a fault." In conclusion we read:

"Do you suppose that if last summer we had known that the total cost of smelting a ton of lead ore was $8 we would have been induced to put a duty of $42.50 a ton on pig lead, on the theory that labor was to be protected and a reasonable reward offered to capital? Do you suppose that if we had known that the cost of smelting copper in the United States is not materially greater than in other countries, we would have allowed a protective duty of $42.50 a ton on pig copper in all its forms? Do you suppose that if we had known that the rubber industry in the United States needs little or no protection, that at 30 per cent. *ad valorem* every department of it was prosperous, that we were making rubber wearing-apparel cheaper than it was made anywhere else in the world, that we were making rubber tires for automobiles with such profit that in Akron, Ohio, in ten years the Diamond Rubber Company had declared stock dividends which had increased its capital from $50,000 to $10,000,000 under the old rate—if we had known that, do you suppose the Senate would have listened with patience to the Senator from Rhode Island when, after admitting that rubber wearing-apparel like boots and shoes needed no protection, he said 'but there are rubber tires of automobiles'? . . . . . .

"I am through with it. I intend to fight as a Republican for a free market-place on this continent."

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"WHAT *DOES* THE BABY *WANT?*" —Flohri in *Judge.*

"Dolliver's talk is not Republican. It is Democratic talk," complains the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). "We do not believe," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "that the country at large will accept Senator Dolliver's prescription for the making of a good Republican." Since this Administration began, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), the insurgents have acted with the Democrats ten times where they have acted with the Republicans once.

TAKING THE PRIZE-FIGHT FROM 'FRISCO

THE PROMOTERS of the Jeffries-Johnson prize-fight, so the papers tell us, feel that they have a just grievance against Governor Gillett, of California. If the Governor intended to stop the prize-fight, why did he publicly announce some time ago in New York City that he had no more power to stop it than he had to prevent a foot-race? And why did he let Messrs. Rickard and Gleason go ahead, spend their money, and build a great arena in the heart of San Francisco, if he believed this widely advertised contest was a violation of the laws of the State? While the Eastern papers do not regard prize-fighting with any particular favor, yet many of them criticize the Governor's course. It is "a clear case of broken faith," says the New York *Press*, commenting on what it calls the Governor's "flipflop." The Baltimore *Evening Sun* confesses "to a certain antipathy to Governor Gillett." He had "plenty of time to call a halt before the actual preparations were under way," this paper remarks, "and the suspicion will not down, that he is playing to the galleries; that he waited so long in order to get a large house and a thunderous cheer." Still, even if he did take considerable time for study, the Springfield *Republican* finds that "his studies have certainly been most profitable." He has freed California from the "fight nuisance." Besides, adds *The Republican*, even if the bout is staged in Nevada, where prize-fighting is perfectly legal if only the State treasury receives a license fee of $1,000, the gate money would be "beggarly compared with the sum that would be taken in San Francisco," and after the elaborate preparations in the Golden Gate City, to fight in the "comparative solitude" of a Nevada desert would be a terrible blow to "the profession."

In answer to the question why the Governor finally decided to interfere, most of the papers suggest that it was all due to pressure from Washington. Congressman William R. Bennet (Rep.), of New York, is a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which had under consideration the applications of San Francisco and New Orleans to be designated as the place for holding the Panama Canal Exposition in 1915. According to the New York *Evening Sun*—

"Mr. Bennet was a delegate at the recent Presbyterian General Assembly in Atlantic City. While there the Church interests urged him to exert his influence against the fight, and he promised to do so. San Francisco had banked much on being designated as the place for the great exposition that is to mark the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. Mr. Bennet apparently decided to play the fair against the fight. . . . . .

"Accordingly he telephoned to William R. Wheeler, president of the San Francisco Board of Trade, saying that the sentiment of the House was against giving the great exposition to a city that proposed to countenance a brutal prize-fight. This set the ball rolling, with the result, according to the general belief, that Governor Gillett took the stand he did yesterday on the big ring battle."

In his now famous letter to Atty.-Gen. V. S. Webb, the Governor makes the point that while the State law permits "sparring exhibitions," "a prize-fight still remains a felony." He calls attention to the brutality of certain recent fights in California and asserts his belief that "the coming contest between Jeffries and Johnson will be a repetition of the brutality mentioned in the foregoing fights, only on a larger scale."

While the methods by which San Francisco is to be deprived of the fight "may not meet with hearty approval," the New York *Sun* declines to believe that anybody is "likely to become highly excited over the matter":

"The general public has scant belief in the honesty of the proposed encounter. The news from the camp at which the portly actor Jeffries is 'training' tells of a superfluity of rope-skipping and handball and of mighty little boxing. The far-sighted Johnson has sold his rights in the moving pictures for a price which would be ridiculously low if he believed they were to have any value at all. Governor Gillett, of California, has denied that he said the contest was to be a 'fake,' but the words attributed to him express accurately the opinions of the vast majority of men. . . . The Jeffries-Johnson contest has been under suspicion from the start. Precious few would feel any real regret if the meeting never were held."

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CAPITAL-STEALING IN OKLAHOMA

ANOTHER "midnight ride" has been set down in American annals beside that of Paul Revere; and Oklahoma City exults in the proud possession of the State seal of our youngest commonwealth, while, we are told, "the women of Guthrie are weeping to-day, the men sullen and bitter." For on June 11 the people of Oklahoma voted that the capital of their State should henceforth be Oklahoma City, rather than Guthrie or Shawnee. Great had been the rivalry between the successful city and Guthrie, which had been the seat of government for many years. We read in the local papers that bands of "boosters" from Oklahoma City traversed doubtful counties to bring them into line. The Chamber of Commerce, we are told, guaranteed to furnish a suitable site for $1 and to erect a State Capitol building at a cost of $1,500,000, without a cent of money from the taxpayers of the State. The people of Guthrie appealed to the Enabling Act of Congress under which the Territory of Oklahoma was admitted into the Union as a State. This contained the following provision:

"The capital of said State shall temporarily be at the city of Guthrie, in the present Territory of Oklahoma, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to A.D. 1913, but said capital shall after said year be located by the electors of said State at an election to be provided for by the legislature."

When the returns came in on the night of the election there was gloom in Guthrie. But the fight was kept up, and an injunction was secured from Judge O. H. Huston restraining the responsible State officers from removing the State records to Oklahoma City. Governor Haskell was not in Guthrie, but he heard of this move, and there dawned upon his mind a happy inspiration. The Governor believed that the will of the people went into effect at once. But the possession of the State seal at Oklahoma City would be the first step in making it the headquarters for the State's business. Therefore, to quote a press dispatch from the new seat of Government,—

"At one o'clock an auto left a garage of Oklahoma City with one passenger, W. B. Anthony, private secretary to the Governor. The drive of seventy miles was made to Guthrie and return in a little more than two hours in the darkness. The seal was in the Secretary of State's office. The auto was muffled as it made its race through the streets of Guthrie to the Capitol offices. It took but a few minutes to obtain the seal, and the ride to Oklahoma City was begun.

"The residents of Guthrie slept."

The next morning the Governor informally declared the permanent seat of State Government to be in Oklahoma City. Hither came the majority of the State officials. But, says the Guthrie correspondent of the Muskogee *Times-Democrat*,—

"The injunction in the State courts is having a restraining effect on some despite Governor Haskell's defiance of the injunction, which he showed last night at Oklahoma City by throwing the papers to the floor when they were served on him by the sheriff of Logan County.

"The judges of the State Supreme Court and nominal Court of Appeals are here and will remain probably until the election is fought through the courts, also the Attorney-General's office.

"All the State records remain here, also the State Treasurer, and any attempt to take them away would result beyond doubt in serious trouble."

Governor Haskell has also been ordered to appear before a Federal court and explain the alleged violation of the Statehood Enabling Act, which placed the Capitol at Guthrie until 1913. In the mean time the Assistant Secretary of State is transacting business at Guthrie with a duplicate seal, and the Republican State Committee has recognized both capitals by filing referendum petitions at each.

While, according to *The Oklahoman*, "the cup of Oklahoma City's happiness is brimful and running over," the city does not consider itself responsible for the Governor's hasty action. *The Oklahoman* "rather regrets that this situation has arisen"—

"We trust the people of the State will appreciate the rather embarrassing situation thrust upon us by the Governor's action. We want them to understand that Oklahoma City has had no hand in this immediate removal of the capital. We shall be content to do without the State officers until 1913, if need be, and in the mean time to busy ourselves in the laying out of a capital city district, the development of it, and the building of a State House from the proceeds."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LE GALLIENNE says a poet laureate in America would be impossible. There is one in England who seems nearly so.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

IT ought to be easy as well as desirable to fly from New York to Chicago.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

IN the case of Mr. Dalzell's popularity in his home district, there seems to have been a distinct revision downwards.—*New York Evening Post.*

A THOROUGH study of the higher-cost-of-living problem shows it to be largely due to the general fondness for food, shelter, clothes, children, and recreation.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF almost everybody is crazy two hundred and fifty years from now, as Dr. Kellogg of Boston says, the asylums will still be of use in protecting the sane.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

IT is said that one hundred persons drop dead every day in the United States. This record will be greatly swelled on the day that Billy Lorimer resigns from the Senate.—*Houston Post.*

Now they are planning to send an expedition North to find the proofs of Dr. Cook's story. They are just as apt to find them North as in any other direction.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

CIVILIZATION is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. In the last fiscal year they imported from this country $39,000 worth of soap, compared with $22,000 the year before.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A MEMBER of the legislature of Louisiana exhibited in that body the other day a cabbage head weighing forty pounds. That is not a large cabbage head to be exhibited in a legislative hall.—*Houston Post.*

SEEING IS BELIEVING.
—Porter in the Boston *Traveler.*

IT seems that the ascent of Mount McKinley is a simple matter to anybody but Doctor Cook.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE real upper classes will be presently those who own their own aeroplanes.—*New York World.*

THE trouble with President Taft seems to be his incorrigible propensity to let the case go to the jury. President Roosevelt never did that.—*Life.*

CHINA is agitating for a Parliament. China already has the boycott, and it needs only a cost-of-living agitation to be thoroughly modernized.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Colonel has entered the New York Chamber of Commerce; but thus far has not been elected an honorary member of the Stock Exchange.—*Butte Inter-Mountain.*

IT must be very humiliating to Joe Folk that his Presidential aspirations have not yet become formidable enough to attract invidious comment from Mr. Bryan.—*Baltimore News.*

AN Arizona astronomer finds that one part of the comet is about 3,000 miles ahead of the other. That comes pretty near describing the condition of the Republican party in Congress.—*New York World.*

THE long-distance aerial record still belongs to "Uncle Joe," who has been up in the air since March last without once touching ground.—*New York Evening Post.*

PERHAPS the Washington administration would be kinder to the Estrada followers in Nicaragua if they would conduct their operations under some other name than that of "insurgents."—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

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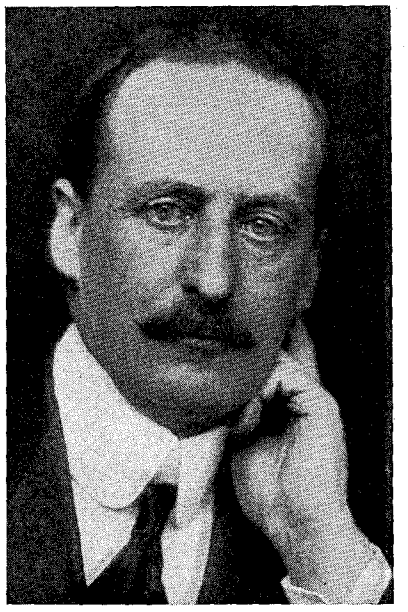
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE ROOT OF HINDU ANARCHY

ENGLAND'S new Viceroy of India, Sir Charles Hardinge, is confronted with the task of reconciling the Hindus to British rule. Hitherto the complaint has been that the deportment of the British has aggravated, rather than decreased, the racial friction. It seems very apposite just at this time that an intelligent Hindu reads the English officials a lecture on their behavior and opens their eyes to what the natives think of them. This writer seems honestly to aim at establishing peace between the rulers and the ruled. Natives of India and England do not live a happy social life together in the great Asiatic peninsula, and there are faults on both sides, writes Mr. T. S. Ramasastri in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), and their political antagonism has really a basis in this universal social dislike. In the early years of the Indian Empire British residents and officials learned to speak the vernacular, and there was much kindly intercourse between the two races. Now improved means of communication make it possible for the Englishman to stay only a few months at a time away from home. He does not think it necessary to cultivate the native idiom. Many Hindus write and speak English, but this does not enable them to change their nationality. The gulf between the two races is perceptibly widening, we are told, and has already reached the point of political aggravation. In this Hindu writer's words:



TO RECONCILE HINDU AND BRITON

Is the task of Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy of India. His successes in diplomacy have won him decorations from ten European countries. He is the grandson of a distinguished General who helped win India for the British Crown.

"Those who have spent some years in India, and managed to acquire more than a superficial knowledge of her people, must have noticed with painful consciousness the fact that the gulf between the European and the Indian is very wide, and it tends to widen day by day rather than to contract. The days when Indians and Europeans used to live in peace and friendship are gone, and, if they meet at all now, they do so in commerce and politics where there are indeed very few opportunities either to show themselves off at their best or to study one another. Intercommunication between the two races has of late been rendered very difficult, and it is not unoften one hears it said that the European of the present day is less in touch with the people and less in sympathy with Indian gentlemen than his predecessors used to be in the good old days. Why is this the case? and is there any possibility of checking the existing tendency toward divergence? . . . Europeans in India are 'mere birds of passage' who look upon their sojourn in India rather as an exile, on account of the increased facility of communication. There is nothing to bind them to India; and they do not care to learn even the vernaculars. It is admitted on all hands that, for an efficient and intelligent discharge of duties, an adequate understanding of the historical associations of the country and a thorough knowledge of the language of the people are indispensable; but it is a notorious fact that, notwithstanding the rewards offered by the Government for proficiency in the vernaculars, very few Anglo-Indian officials engaged in judicial or executive work do attempt to make a study of them."

Their feeling of aloofness is reciprocated by the native. The "new science," the "new literature" of the West, has not changed him. "He has not really moved an inch from his Oriental world." "When he finds himself, perhaps for the first time, in company with English ladies and gentlemen, he feels himself out of tune." But his feelings are deeper than this, declares Mr. Ramasastri, and he thinks the English official conceited and insolent. To quote further:

"The natives believe that the English official . . . has of late been growing more autocratic, haughty, and tyrannical, and is not only not in sympathy with the natives, but is actually provincial and unkindly. . . . There is an innate sense of superiority in the Englishman which is enhanced by the difference of the conditions of life in India from those of England. The Englishman in India is placed in a peculiar overruling position, and he lives here in an artificial atmosphere. The 'Ten Commandments cease to be binding on him' on this side of Aden. He is agreeably polite, natural, friendly, and courteous only to the west of Suez, but 'on this side of it there is something in the air which suddenly swims round his head, especially if he be a member of the celestial service.'"

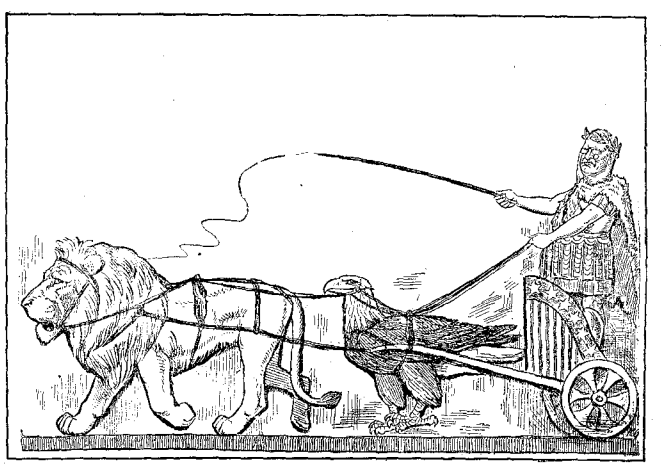
The English on their part are well able to return the compliment. Says this Hindu gentleman:

"I remember coming across Englishmen in India using oppro-

TOUCHING THE SPOT.

"Weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause more harm than violence and injustice."—(*Mr. Roosevelt at the Guildhall.*)

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



TANDEM.

Suggested by Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Guildhall.

—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

ECHOES FROM THE GUILDHALL.

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brious terms such as 'devilish' to designate the religious tenets of India; and I read sweeping statements about the character of the native population, as, for example, the following: 'A nation of liars, perjurers, forgers, devoid of gratitude, trust, good nature, and every other virtue,' 'people addicted to adulation, dissimulation, dishonesty, falsehood, and perjury.'"

He attributes this vilification to ignorance, and advises the English to study Hindu language, literature, and customs. The political disaffection largely results from little frictions and discords often the result of blindness or stupidity. To clear the political atmosphere the social atmosphere must first be filled with light. Moreover:

"India is such a marvelous medley of races, creeds, castes, and civilization that, however needful it may be to base the Government on broad and well-defined lines, local conditions can not be ignored. Anglo-Indians in this country are in a peculiar overruling position and, unless they show that they understand and sympathize with the people, it would be difficult for them to carry on the administration smoothly and satisfactorily. Those that have come to rule over the people here must try to understand them and feel sympathy toward them. They must try to be more or less in personal touch with them. Hence the plea for a more free social intercourse between the rulers and the ruled. If the educated Indians do their duty conscientiously and the European officials theirs, a spirit of kinship will grow between them, and if steps be taken to prevent its being prematurely killed, which is often the case on account of some trickery or unscrupulous villainy on the part of some base, selfish Indian, or the haughty, tyrannical behavior of some giddy, provincial Englishman troubled by a liver, there is every reason to believe that it will grow into a sturdy plant and yield excellent fruits."

ARGENTINA'S HUNDRED YEARS

THE CELEBRATION of the fact that one hundred years ago one of the greatest of the South American republics declared its independence of the Crown of Spain draws the attention of the press to its importance among the nations of the world. Its territory is about five times greater in extent than the whole German Empire, being estimated at 1,135,840 square miles. Argentina promises to be one of the first, or the very first, of the food-producing countries of our planet, and is at present second only to the United States as a grower of cereals. We read that in 1897 it exported 2,680,802 tons of wheat, and 1,276,732 of corn. Of beef and mutton it sold to foreign countries 222,273 tons. The total area of wheat land under cultivation, according to the last census, is 14,000,000 acres, while its corn patch is 6,900,000 acres in extent. Altho there are no Government statistics published regarding its mines, we are informed that coal and petroleum are found in the province of Mendoza, and gold, silver, and copper in other provinces. As a naval power Argentina is rising in importance, and its last naval budget involves the expenditure of $35,000,000 in the next five years. The military budget for 1908 amounted to $9,246,500. The whole population of the country has almost doubled within the last fifteen years, and is rapidly increasing. The last census rates it at 6,210,428, of whom 30,000 are Indians. Since Argentina shook off the yoke of Spain in 1810 and became a republic, its political and commercial progress has been unsteady. Only within the last twenty-five years has it risen to be a rich and prosperous country. In celebrating their centenary, therefore, the Argentines are really celebrating the inauguration of a new era in their history. This was well stated by Sir Edward Grey, the English Foreign Minister, at a dinner in London at which five hundred men of public eminence assembled to celebrate the occasion. As reported by the London *Times* Sir Edward said in part:

"The present prosperity of the Republic is shown in the progress of its trade, the growth of which has been enormous, particularly in recent years. I would especially direct attention to the fact that the great growth of that prosperity has occurred in the last twenty-five years, because that is one of the most satisfactory features of the situation. It means not only that the first hundred years is closing in prosperity, but that the next hundred years is beginning in prosperity, and if to-day the Argentine Republic can feel satisfaction at the great position it has won, it can do so not only with the probability but with the certainty that it has not come to an end of its success, but is at the beginning of a still greater future. Twenty-five years ago the total foreign trade of the Republic amounted to about £35,000,000 sterling; but now, after twenty-five years, it is £140,000,000, an enormous development in that period. But that does not tell the whole story. This has been no mushroom growth, rising quickly and soon to fall. It is a trade on a thoroughly sound basis, not ministering to luxuries or fancies, but to the real interests of the world, a trade which has benefited not only the country which has produced it but the world at large. By developing its own land and its natural resources the Republic has not only made itself a great country but has strengthened the resources of the world and increased its capacity for rearing and supporting a strong and healthy race. . . . No wonder that the world to-day is showing sympathy for their centenary!"

One great secret of Argentina's prosperity and present political tranquillity is the practical homogeneity of its population, we are told. It is essentially a Latin Republic and the native citizens feel their superiority over the immigrants from Europe. In the old days it was just the reverse. Then the immigrants from Spain looked down upon the native-born and both had a feeling that to be born in Spanish America was a sign of inferiority, says the *Tribuna* (Rome), and the word creole was a term of opprobrium. This Italian paper gives the following statistics of nationalities represented in Argentina's population:

"The Argentine Republic is and probably will ever remain the state of a Latin people. In the course of the last half century there have emigrated to its shores 1,750,000 Italians, 670,000 Spaniards, 184,000 French, scarcely any Anglo-Saxons, 38,000 Germans, and 30,000 Swiss. While the Spanish republics of the New World have made people shake their heads and speak doubtfully of them, because of their incessant revolutions, at present the clash of private interests, the union of races and classes has compelled the establishment of order and a settled government in Argentina where a controlling public opinion has grown up in the interests of the general welfare."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S LAND REFORM

THE LAND is as important a factor in the life of Russia as it was to Ireland in the days when trade was hampered or almost killed by the legislators of St. Stephen's. The vast majority of the Czar's subjects are tillers of the soil, says a writer in *The Daily News* (London). They live from what they raise themselves, and hard enough it was to raise it under the old communal system. Then the land was cut up into narrow strips from 4 to 12 feet wide and sometimes a mile in length:

"From an agricultural point of view this method of dividing the land is one of the chief disadvantages of the old system. The difficulty of cultivating a field six feet wide and a mile long is evident. It is not the only drawback. The number of strips belonging to a single peasant and their distance from each other vastly increases his work. Cases have come under my notice when one peasant has had more than a hundred separate pieces of ground, some as small as four feet by ten and as far as twenty miles from his home."

This writer tells that another evil of the old practise was that the allotment of land under the communal system was altered every seven years. The well-cultivated and improved plots were liable to be intrigued and sometimes fought for—often by peasants who had neglected their own little farms. Now each man owns his farm or *hutor* for which he pays a sum granted by the Government as a loan upon which nothing need to be repaid till after the expiration of five years.

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The importance of the land question in Russia and the great significance of the way in which the present changed condition acts upon the people are thus summarized:

"To them the land question is of immeasurably greater importance than any other. It is, and will remain, the dominant Russian question. It gave the revolutionists their hold on the peasantry; it determined the constitution of the first and second Doumas; there is no important Russian question which is not in some way affected by it. Hence, the enormous importance, not only social and economic, but also political, of the success or failure of the present attempt to find its solution."

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS IN KOREA

IF ENGLAND has the right to occupy Egypt, and France the right to keep Algeria, because of the reforms and improvements made in those countries, and if America's retention of the Philippines is based on similar grounds, then Japan's reported intention to annex Korea receives considerable justification from an elaborate volume we have just received, published by the Mikado's Resident-General in Korea, describing Japan's reforms and improvements in the Hermit Kingdom. The Emperor of Japan "made his vow to the spirits of his ancestors not to swerve from his high resolve to carry out a policy of reform and reconstruction," says the Resident-General, who adds that this policy was "supported by the willing sanction of the Korean Emperor." So, we read:

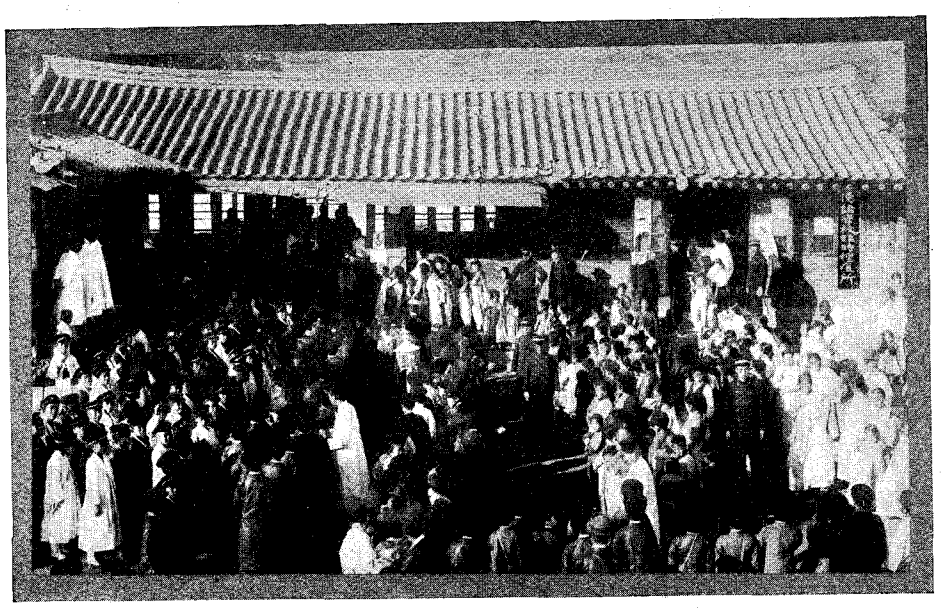
"During the year 1908, especially, reforms and improvements in every department—administrative, financial, economic, educational, and social—were steadily carried out by a duly organized Government, by well-qualified Japanese appointed to Korean posts, and by a sufficient appropriation of money. This was accomplished in spite of the fact that reform and progress in Korea have often been hindered by insurgents or bands of robbers, and that public works also are impeded by climatic conditions, inasmuch as actual operations of road construction, water works, harbor improvement, etc., have to be suspended during the winter season.

KOREAN GIRLS INOCULATED BY WOMEN VACCINATORS.

"As regards railways, posts, telegraphs, and military and foreign affairs which are under the direct control of the Imperial Government of Japan, their improvement is being effected, year after year, by the Resident-General and the other Imperial authorities of Japan."

Japan has spent her money freely in the administration of Korea, as we learn from the following passages:

"In the fiscal year 1908, 32,594,119 *yen* [$16,000,000] was defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury of Japan for the administration of the Residency-General and the carrying on of subordinate bureaus and offices, including thirteen local residencies, the Railway Bureau, the Patents Bureau, the Communications Bureau, the Appeal Court of Japan in Korea, and the Forestry Undertakings Station. This appropriation also covered the expense of the Japanese Army and Navy in Korea and other matters. As already stated, the Japanese Government, for the next six years, dating from 1907, will aid financially the administration of the Korean Government, furnishing a loan of 19,682,623 *yen* [$10,000,000] by annual instalments without interest or specified period of redemption."



JAPAN'S WORK IN KOREA.

Japanese doctors vaccinating Korean students in the Seoul Foreign Language School.

It is evident that Japan has done a great deal to enlighten the Koreans on such subjects as education and sanitation. To take but one instance from the report:

"The Koreans are still so ignorant of vaccination, that some of them often use the corpse of a child which has died of smallpox as a charm against the spread of the disease, hanging the corpse on a tree at the entrance of a village, or on the city wall.

"For the vaccination of the people, 30 official committees of vaccination have been distributed among the 13 provincial governments, and 600 officially recognized vaccinators among the district magistracies and prefectures. In addition, 48 non-commissioned official doctors attached to important local police stations are participating in the work of vaccination. The duty of official committees of vaccination is to supervise and see to the enforcement of vaccination conducted by officially recognized vaccinators and doctors attached to the police stations; to report matters concerning vaccination in the province concerned, or to apply for vaccine for use in the said province. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year 1908 was 544,630."

This report, which bristles with facts and figures proving Japan's executive predominance in Korea, may be thought to give some countenance to the reports of the German and Austrian papers, an example of which may be found in the words of the *Pester Lloyd*, which contains, in substance, the views of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"The annexation of Korea to Japan is a foregone conclusion. According to an official communication from the Tokyo Government the manifesto to this effect will be sent to the Powers on the first day of July. That date has been chosen because certain commercial treaties with foreign Governments then expire."

Russia, we understand from this important journal, favors the annexation. We read:

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"The massing of Chinese troops near the Russian frontiers of Mongolia and several demonstrations against Russia have brought Russian statesmen to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary for Russia and Japan to stand shoulder to shoulder in the affairs of the Far East."

Speaking of Japan's warfare upon the Korean brigands who have done so much to keep back the happiness and prosperity of the country as the Japanese view it, *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) observes:

"To establish real tranquillity in Korea, the great desideratum is to improve the material condition of the people. The judicial system since it passed into Japanese hands has been satisfactorily administered; and, altho there is a certain amount of red tape, justice is meted out on the whole promptly and impartially, so that the Koreans themselves are rapidly developing confidence in the new tribunals. As to agricultural development, nothing is more important than to bring about the settlement of Japanese farmers in Korea, so that they may serve as models to the Koreans, but to do this the first step is to familiarize Japanese agriculturists with the conditions existing in Korea, and for that purpose arrangements are in progress for a visit by a party of Japanese farmers in the autumn of this year. The Oriental Development Company has now taken over all the land assigned to it by the Imperial household in payment of shares, and is busily engaged investigating the condition of the land before adopting any final course with regard to it. Time is needed for such work, and the impatient complaints made by some critics are not justifiable."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SICK MAN OF WESTERN ASIA

PERSIA IS the "Sick Man" of Western Asia and is unable to find a cure either in revolution, foreign protection, or the establishment of a feeble constitutional government. Persia needs money, we read in the European papers, and Russia, England, and Germany are anxious to supply it, yet it seems impossible to arrange a matter that would be absurdly simple in a case where one man wished to borrow and three were eager to lend. The secret of the difficulty appears to lie in the fact that the country that lends the money will acquire just that much control over Persia. Russia and England have already so much power there that Persia fears to let them have any more, while the entrance of Germany would add a new complication to the case. England and Russia have divided the country into two "spheres of influence," Russia taking the north and England the south, and they do not want Germany to interfere with this neat and harmonious arrangement. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, thus justifies the parceling out of the country between the lion and the bear:

"Our policy is dictated to us by the duty of protecting those special interests in Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf which the possession of our Indian Empire makes as vital to us as the special interest of Russia in North Persia is vital to her."

The action of Germany is thus summarized by the Socialistic *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) which for once does not seem to condemn the Kaiser's foreign policy. We read:

"German diplomacy has given a new turn to affairs in Persia by playing against Russia and England. Altho Persia is a sovereign state she has made a treaty with England and Russia whereby North Persia is made a sphere of interest to Russia and South Persia to England. Yet the policy of the 'open door' is still to be maintained with regard to the other Powers. Persia, however, pledges herself not to allow any railroads of 'strategic importance' to be under the control of any Powers except Russia and England. Of course 'strategic importance' can be attributed to any railway line so that all the railroad building in Persia becomes practically the monopoly of these two Powers."

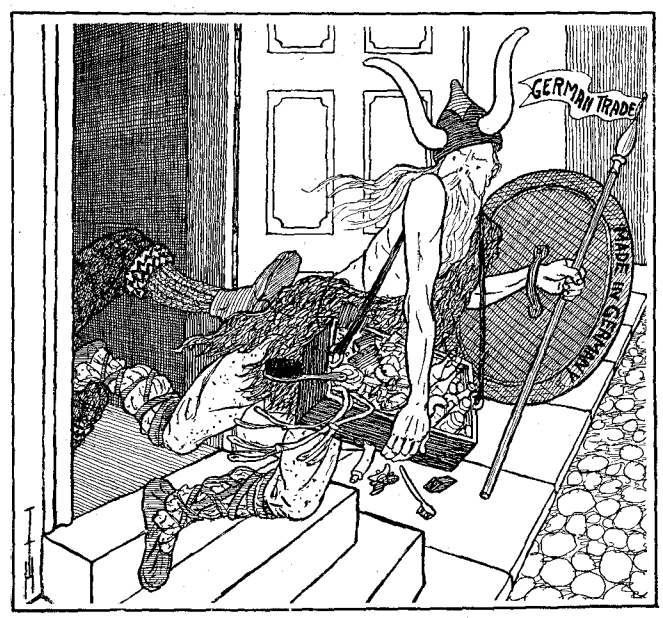
But these two Powers do not wish in any way to monopolize or hamper the foreign trade and general commercial interests of Persia, declares the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), but only to refuse "the unjustified pretensions" of Germany. To quote this leading Russian organ:

"The commercial interests of Germany in Persia are really very insignificant, but, such as they are, neither Russia nor England wishes to throw any obstacle in the way of their advancement. On the other hand, they would resist with might and main any unjustified pretensions to meddle with their own political or strategic interests. Russia as well as England considers any such political attempt of Germany as an attack upon the peace of the country and would do everything to defeat it."

What are these unjustifiable pretensions? asks the *Berliner Tageblatt*. Why does not the *Novoye Vremya* specify them? "It is very evident that Russia in Persia is doing all in her power to diminish the commercial liberty of Persia."

In any case Persia is at present in a bad condition. Germany has offered a loan to the Government of the Shah who had refused to accept such assistance from England and Russia, and they, in turn, oppose the idea of a loan from Germany. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* tells us:

"The crisis may be briefly described as follows: The Persian Parliament will not recognize the constitutional ministry, which is ready to accept the loan offered by Germany, while Russia and England are opposed to any cabinet that would agree to such a loan. Thus the Government can see no way out of the dilemma."



THE "OPEN DOOR" IN PERSIA.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The "door" is not "open," therefore, observes the London *Standard*, but it is doubtful whether England can keep it shut. "English influence in Persia is inoperative." "The Government is disorganized"; "the country in a state of chaos." This organ concludes:

"Germany is on the lookout for an opening to prosecute schemes which are not likely to promote British interests and will probably conflict with them."

Matters in this dog-in-the-manger imbroglio are complicated, says the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), by the thinly veiled "distrust and hostility with which Russia and England regard each other," and which has only been abated "theoretically from motives of cautious self-interest." For these two countries, this reliable weekly informs us, really divide the spoils in Persia. "Russia is the principal client of Persia. Fifty-one per cent. of the importations of Persia are from Russia which takes 64 per cent. of Persian exportations. For England the figures are 64 per cent. importations, and 31 per cent. exportations from Persia." Germany's figures are not recorded, as being insignificant.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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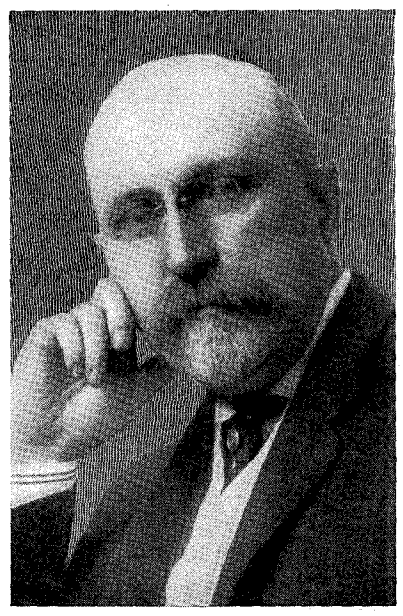
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MIND IN MICROSCOPIC BEINGS

WHERE in very small, primitive organisms does mind first show itself? Certain of the older zoologists insist that mind first appears in some fixt place in the animal scale, but some recent authorities believe that *Amœba* and other protozoa, while most of their reactions to their surroundings are obviously involuntary, like the winking of an eye when it is suddenly threatened, occasionally show, in addition, a real volition implying choice and conscious effort. In an interesting article in the June *Harper's* Howard I. Shannon quotes experiments made by Jennings, indicating that, when irritated, a protozoan exercises a so-called "action system," that is, an apparently mechanical series of movements which, under ordinary conditions, serve to remove the individual from the disturbing territory. But some individuals show more than one reaction. Says Mr. Shannon:

"Among the smaller sea-creatures there are many, much higher than the protozoa in the scale of life, yet so minute that hardly do we look for any activities which even suggest mental powers; so that the apparently ingenious, intricate devices which they employ are all the more impressive. One of these animals, a minute worm, three-sixteenths of an inch long, builds, for its protection, a tube of sand-grains, which it cements together. It often lives on timbers amid the breakers, at the base of hydroid stems, whose amber-colored trunks form the trees, while the glittering sand-grains form the boulder-strewn foreground of the ravine in which it builds. Its appearance is unique. A double-ended lip hangs over the wide mouth; four black eyes are set upon the forehead; and two streaming tentacles rise therefrom, continually tossing and writhing to and fro."



A CANDID FRIEND OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. George F. Butler, who tells the doctors where they have neglected the sick in their pursuit of scientific fads.

If the animal be deprived of its tube, what will it do? Mr. Shannon tells us that it will at first wander hither and thither without pause, but soon it becomes quieter and begins to construct a new dwelling. To quote again:

"Tentacles are tossing and turning and scourging the surroundings, and now they grasp and drag inward the glittering sand-grains, hauling them up to the mouth. The head is uplifted, the upper lip flung back until the mouth gapes wide and grasps the sand-grains. Almost immediately they are cast forth covered with cementing substance. The bristled feet, by pawing backward, drive the sand-grains toward the worm's middle, where they accumulate and the tube is begun. The structure proceeds with speed; sometimes so rapidly that it is not well made. Gaps show in the walls. These imperfections the creature also appears to realize, for he ceases building, extends both tentacles about a sand-grain, then retreats down the tube, dragging the building-block after him. He is seen to be actively engaged there, and as the finished tube shows no holes, it is reasonable to suppose that he mends them. It is amusing to see him struggle with a grain too large to pass down the opening. How he pulls and jerks it from side to side, until the effort proves useless, and another grain is secured and successfully dragged down. When one end of the tube is well advanced, the worm turns about and works at the other extremity. Often he curves his tentacles far back over the outside, apparently to test its firmness, then withdraws himself and rests, almost motionless, except for a slight up-and-down motion of the head. He may be applying cement to the inner walls. Of this the observer can not be sure, but is persuaded that the small creature's efforts are not aimless or accidental. For these labors directed to a definite end, these faculties of constructive endeavor, regnant in this minute tenement of translucent tissue, lift it to a place of dignity and impressiveness independent of size, and more akin to ourselves than it is to the far simpler, primitive life-forms from which it evolved in the immeasurably ancient past."

IS MEDICINE LOSING CASTE?

IS MEDICINE, as a profession, losing ground in public estimation? Have physicians, as a rule, less of the confidence and respect that was once accorded to them? Many think so, we are told by Dr. George F. Butler, of Wilmette, Ill., professor of therapeutics in the Chicago College of Medicine. Writing in the New York *Medical Journal* he ascribes this loss of confidence, assuming it to exist, to excess of materialism on the physician's part, to the incompetent practitioners who have crept into their ranks, to their lack of sympathy with patients, to the growing public dislike for drugs, to the passing of the old "general practitioner," and to failure on the part of the laity to recognize the necessary limitations of any form of applied science. Some of these things are the doctor's fault, but not all. Dr. Butler first blames his profession for being "too scientific." He writes:

"We have devoted too much attention to the study of disease and not enough attention to the suffering individual. We have neglected the treatment of ill persons in our effort to make an exact terminological diagnosis. Some of the most eminent members of our profession have publicly said that little if anything could be done in the way of effective treatment of diseases; that all that could be done, all that was necessary, indeed, was to prevent disease if possible, and when a person was ill to make a diagnosis and leave the cure to God. It is by reason of this neglect to try to do something to relieve the sick man, that he is led to turn his back upon scientific medicine and seek some quasi-scientist, charlatan, Christian Scientist, or some one or something that promises relief regardless of the nature of his ailment.

"An adequate study of man and the diseases that afflict him takes into account all his faculties and functions, mental and nervous, as well as physical; all his surroundings, the conditions of birth, of parentage, and hence of inheritance. Man is a complex being, a conscious spark of divinity embodied in matter, and no part of his nature can be neglected or ignored without affecting the whole man in a greater or less degree.

"The practise of medicine seems to have little regard for anything beyond man's physical being. Mental, moral, and spiritual diseases by far outnumber those of the physical body. More than half our diseases, as well as countless criminals and so-called defectives of society, are of mental origin. Neither politics, civil statutes, nor physic will cure all the ills with which mankind is afflicted; for vicious habits of thought, greed for place, for power, for money, selfishness, etc., may be inherent affections of all humanity. . . . . .

"Another strongly developed fault in the profession is the lack of sympathy with patients, and the tendency to look upon them as merely 'cases,' or, as in hospitals, 'material' for clinics or demonstration. This view, largely fostered and developed in the hospital graduate or attendant, is likely to be carried too far in private practise. The man or woman who is ill wants to be and is entitled to be considered a living, ailing human being looking for aid to recovery, and not merely another case of typhoid, pneumonia, or what not, in the statistical material of the doctor's clientele. Doctors waste a great amount of time and energy gathering statistics.

"They are busily engaged trying to discover the cause and

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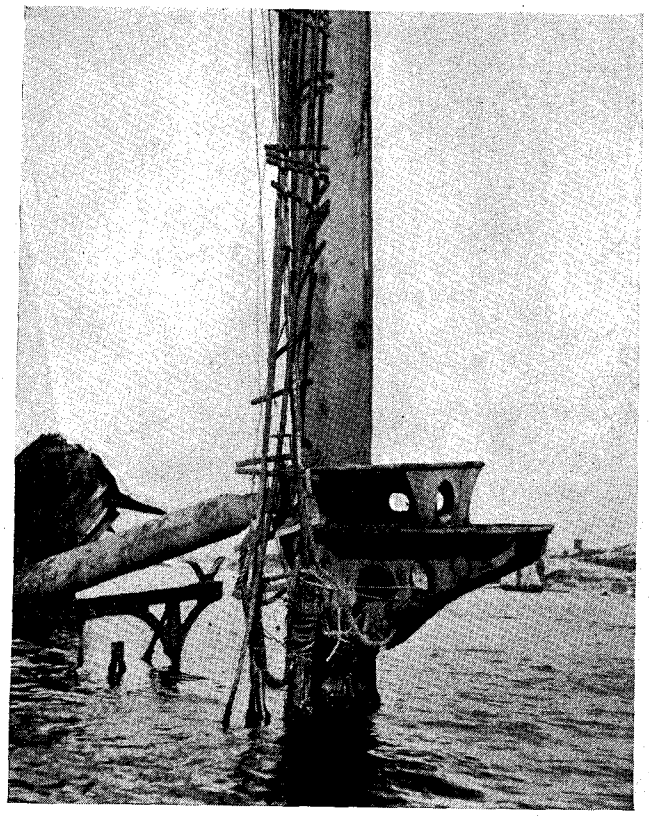
prevention of diseases; and this is a most important and praiseworthy study; an absolute necessity for the advancement of medical science, but they should devote a little more time to the study of therapeutics; to strive harder to cure or relieve people who are already sick and demanding restoration to health. It is of less importance to these sick ones to know just where they inhaled the germs of pneumonia that are now playing havoc with their lungs, or with what food they ingested the typhoid bacilli that are now hastening them toward the brink of the grave, and how they might have avoided becoming infected; of less importance to know this than it is to receive efficient remedies to help overcome the malevolent germs and toxins of the malady afflicting them."



MAST OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "MAINE."

The wreck is a mass of rust, except the mast, whose paint has withstood the weather for twelve years.

Again, the writer goes on to say, the idea is getting to prevail that every illness demands a specialist. Each patient makes a diagnosis of his own case and selects his own specialist, who very likely takes into consideration only the phases of the case with which his own work has to do, neglecting the organism of the patient as a whole. Thus the esteem of the general practitioner is still further depreciated. To quote further:

"But, perhaps, one of the greatest reasons why the medical profession is losing caste is to be found in the relations of the members shown between each other, which can not but be observed and debated upon by the public. With many noble exceptions and in spite of the progress and liberality of the age, there is still altogether too much bigotry, more of the spirit of intolerance and persecution in the medical profession of today than among almost any other class of equal intelligence. The reason for this may be found in the innate selfishness of human nature so often placed on trial by self-interest; and again it may be that the inherent egotism of each individual causes each one to consider every other one inferior in every way, and this because things do not present exactly the same appearances from different view-points, tho the one considered inferior may be as near or nearer the truth than the other. But whatever the cause, it is only too apparent that this lack of tolerance, illiberality, disunity, and absence of fraternal loyalty is one of the disintegrating and most weakening forces at work among the profession. It is undermining the solidity and aggregate power of what should be one of the greatest and most influential organizations of society, and casting disrepute upon physicians individually and as a whole. . . . . .

"Considering these various causes one is led to cogitate upon the benefits, if any, that have accrued to humanity in general, that have been brought about by the development of this attitude. Perhaps the greatest benefit has been an increase in general intelligence of the laity, especially along the lines of a knowledge of a proper care of the body, exercise of the rules of hygiene and sanitation, etc., which has undoubtedly improved the health of communities as well as that of the individual. The prominence given to public discussion of matters medical has given people an idea of the true value of medicine, in a way, and the result has been a marked decrease in the use of patent medicines and indiscriminate self-drugging, which was an evil of no inconsiderable proportion.

"By a comparison of the various means presented of restoration or preservation of health the public has come to have a more discriminating mind in the choice of a medical adviser, and this will necessitate a degree of ability in the members of the profession not always deemed necessary heretofore. It has brought the physician, too, to a realization of his limitations and the necessity of his continual self-improvement."

PAINTS THAT CAUSE RUST

THAT SOME of the paints used to protect metals not only do not fulfil their purpose, but may actually promote the rusting that they were employed to prevent, is the somewhat startling statement made before the Cleveland Engineering Society, in an address by Maximilian Toch, of New York, on "Paint, Concrete, and Corrosion." Says *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, May 26) in a report of the address:

"Some paints, he declared, actually produce rust, instead of preventing it, and in this class he placed carbon paints. The use of linseed-oil paints on steel which is to be used in concrete work he declared useless, as the alkalies of cement will make vegetable oils into soap and destroy the covering. The speaker advocated the use of paint of a proper character upon steel which is to be used in concrete, and warned his hearers to distinguish between concrete and mortar made of a rich mixture of sand and cement alone. The latter he declared a rust-preventer, while the more complex cements might be rust-producers.

"The rusting of steel in concrete by electrolysis and methods

Copyrighted by Maximilian Toch.

AN INDICTMENT OF LINSEED-OIL PAINT.

On tearing down the twenty-story Gillender Building in New York City to make room for a larger structure, it is found that the steel, after standing fourteen years, is in good condition, showing some rust on the beams next to the outside walls, but no trace of the linseed-oil paint is left.

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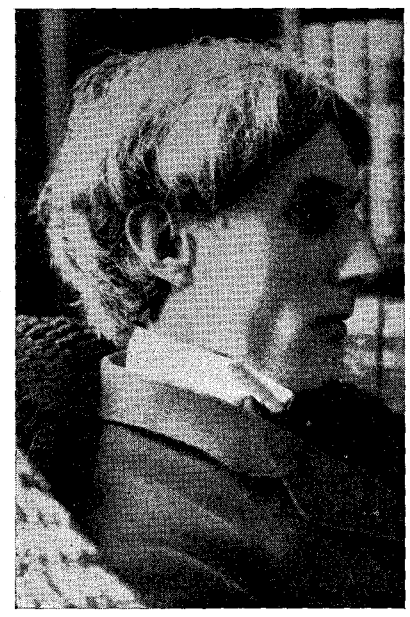
of preventing it were discust and illustrated by views of work on the foundations of the Pennsylvania terminal in New York and other buildings. The lecture was fully illustrated by stereopticon views showing bridges, subways, and framed steel buildings in process of construction, or after deterioration through rust had set in. One remarkable set of views was that of the battle-ship *Maine* as she lies wrecked in Havana harbor. The speaker had visited the wreck and studied the protective effects of paint on the different parts of the ship. Taking his information back to Washington, he learned from the Navy Department that the paint which had served best was a mixture of white lead, zinc, Venetian red, and ocher, and this, he said, was in accordance with the best teaching and experience, which show that no one substance makes a perfect paint and that the best paints are composed of several substances."

CATCHING ATOMS ON THE FLY

A MAN MAY now have no more reasonable doubt that a gas is made up of separate particles or atoms than he has of his own parentage. Both are matters that are not susceptible of absolute proof, and yet we may be as certain of one as of the other—so says Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan in the June *Harper's Magazine*. In order to show the smallness of an atom Professor Duncan tells us that one of the latest achievements of the spectroscope is to detect in a thimbleful of air the gaseous constituent neon, which is about one four-millionth of it in amount. One would think, he says, that this neon would approach atomic proportions; yet in it there are, according to current theory, no less than ten million millions of these ultimate particles. That such particles may be recognized and counted seems absurd; yet Professor Duncan tells us that it has now been done. The ultramicroscope can not quite do it, altho this instrument, as noted recently in these columns, can reveal particles smaller than any ever before detected—probably those containing, we will say, about a thousand atoms. The writer goes on to say:



PROFESSOR DUNCAN,
Who tells us how to count atoms.

"The ultramicroscope does not actually capture the individual atom. This achievement has been reserved for an instrument still more powerful and the most sensitive in the world. . . . . .

"Everybody knows that radium gives off rays of three types—the alpha, beta, and gamma rays. The alpha rays alone concern us. On the basis of an enormous amount of knowledge it may positively be taken for granted that these alpha rays consist of positively charged flying particles, and that these particles are of atomic dimensions. . . . The feat to be accomplished consists in catching them one by one; it transcends any analogy with which one might attempt to compare it.

"Its success depends upon the power these particles have of rendering electrically conductible the air through which they tear their way. This property, by what might be called a trigger arrangement, Rutherford succeeded in magnifying thousands of times, until finally it became adequate. . . . It is a most attractive study in ballistics. There is a firing-chamber containing the radium, and there is a target-chamber containing the detecting arrangement connected with an outside electrometer, and between the two there lies a window of thin mica only one and one-half millimeters in diameter. In the firing-chamber, infinitesimal projectiles from the radium fly through the window into the detecting-chamber, and there, upsetting the electrical equilibrium of the air within, they cause a ballistic jump of the electrometer needle connected with it. One, two, three, four, at the rate of about thirty a minute, as they enter through the window, they cause one, two, three, four corresponding jumps of the needle. Counting the atom! It is, indeed, wonderful. . . . . .

"Many people have seen, and will always remember, the scintillating stars of light that result on placing a bit of radium before a screen of zinc sulfid. It is like a swarm of fireflies on a dark night. Now, it has been suspected that the flashes of light were due, each of them, to the impact of an individual alpha particle, but no verifiable method existed for proving it. With the arrival of Rutherford's needle-jumps, however, the method arrives. If they are really due to the impact of individual alpha particles, then, under comparable conditions, they ought to correspond in number per minute with the needle-jumps of the electrometer. They do so correspond. Hence we have, now, not one, but two valid methods of identifying and counting the individual atoms."

But are these particles really atoms? They may be of atomic size, but what is the substance whose atomic constituents they are? Here, Professor Duncan tells us, we must rely on a demonstration made last year by Professor Royds. This is how he carried it out—one of those delicate achievements of modern science that must command the admiration of all. Says Professor Duncan:

"The whole achievement rests upon the possibility of blowing a small glass tube having walls less than one one-hundredth of a millimeter in thickness; a tube of so thin a glass permits the alpha particles to fly through it, but resists a vacuum. Within this tube there is the radium firing its alpha particles, and surrounding it is a vacuous space, into which the alpha particles fly. After the lapse of two days, but growing stronger and stronger up to six days, there appeared in this vacuous space and between the electrical terminals within it a phosphorescent light which to the spectroscope lying in wait for it indisputably signified itself as helium. They proved that the helium was not in the glass used, was not due to any air leak, was not in the mercury within the apparatus, was not due to any leak of radium emanation; in fact, they proved indisputably, 'up hill and down dale,' that it was, and could not be anything else than, due to the alpha particles; that, in simple fact, a collection of discharged alpha particles is, *en gros*, helium.

"The gas helium consists of particles, but are these particles atoms? Here follows the proof:

"Dewar has shown, quite apart from theoretical considerations, and as a matter of fact, that one gram of radium produces a volume of 0.00000532 cubic millimeters of helium per second. Rutherford, by his counting method, has proved that the same gram of helium produces 136,000,000,000 alpha particles per second. These 136,000,000,000 alpha particles constitute collectively the 0.00000532 cubic millimeters of helium. Therefore it follows by mathematical necessity that every cubic centimeter of helium under standard conditions contains 25,600,000,000,000,000,000 alpha particles. But this value is in remarkable accord with that which through a dozen different methods has always been held as the number representing the ultimate chemical particles in a cubic centimeter of gas. Therefore the discharged alpha particles in monatomic helium gas *are* the atoms.

"But helium in its physical properties is more or less like any other gas; therefore every other gas presumably consists of particles. But every other gas, generally speaking, will, under suitable conditions, become liquid and solid; there foreevery substance of any kind whatever presumably consists of ultimate particles of chemical reaction. . . . . .

"Modern knowledge has thus enormously strengthened the validity of the atomic theory, but it has not informed us, and does not teach us, that these atoms are actually ultimate in their nature or simple in their constitution. The reverse is the case. We are no more sure of the validity of the atomic theory than we are that these atoms are actually highly complex. The modern idea of the atom is that it is, like the planet Saturn, made up of a nucleus related to satellites. We are sure that it consists in part of particles of negative electricity, we believe that it is made up in part of positive electricity, and we are

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inclined to think that there may be something in it quite apart from either. We shall never have a valid notion of the inner nature of the atom until we solve the nature of positive electricity, and about this, so far, literally nobody knows."

A STANDARD SCALE OF INTELLECT

A METHOD OF attaining what he calls an "ultimate standardization and classification of intellectual levels in younger children" is described in *School Hygiene* (London, May) by Dr. A. H. Hogarth, county health officer of Buckinghamshire, England. Dr. Hogarth's tests involve the discrimination of normal from defective children and the detection of various grades among the latter by the asking of simple "standard questions." He writes:

"The author's tests, if not applied too rigidly, must eventually be of service to teachers in estimating the progress of their children with each advancing year of age; and an elaboration of the method would possibly be of greater practical value than the ordinary examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic—at all events in infant schools. . . . . .

"For practical purposes I have found the following three *primary* questions sufficient and quite satisfactory for children (say, between the ages of six and ten) who are referred by teachers as being mentally defective or dull and backward: '*How old are you?*' '*What day is it to-day?*' '*What is a cat (or horse)?*'

"These questions, in the first instance, were carefully chosen with a view to evoking definite mental processes, the exact 'intelligence value' of which could be numerically estimated from the particular type of answer given, and also with a view to asking various *supplementary* questions.

"There are two essentials. One is that the doctor shall have previously gained the confidence of the child. . . . . .

"The second essential is that the child shall definitely understand each question as it is asked. A little practise on the part of the doctor is sufficient to secure this object. Granted these two essentials, it is easy enough to estimate the degree of a child's intelligence from the type of answer given.

"The preliminaries over, the real examination of intelligence begins, thus: 'How old are you?' If answered (and it matters not whether correctly or no), the examiner proceeds: 'How old will you be next year? and the year after that?' or (more simply) 'When do you have another birthday?' and so on. 'How old will you be in five, nine, or twelve years' time?' The actual words are varied so as to bring the examiner's questions down to the level of the individual child's intelligence.

"Now, to come to the method of estimating the 'intelligence value' of the answers given. I give one mark for a child who only answers its present age; two marks if he also gives his age last year, next year, and the year after; three marks for the child who, after these preliminary questions, can say how old he will be in three years' time or when he has had three more birthdays; while four marks are given to the child who, without these stepping-stones, can tell me straight out after the primary question as to his present age, how old he will be in nine or twelve years' time.

"Similarly with regard to the second question: 'What day is it to-day?' If correctly answered, 'What day will the day after to-morrow be? and the day before yesterday?'—both very difficult questions, requiring careful thought as well as considerable intelligence and power of concentration in children between the ages of seven and ten—and none but bright children of average intelligence can answer them *without prompting*. Such children receive four marks. A duller child can tell the day after to-morrow only if he is prompted by the examiner adding: 'not to-morrow but the day after that'; tho the same child may be able to name, without hesitation, to-day, to-morrow, and yesterday. Such a child receives three marks."

As a matter of fact, however, Dr. Hogarth tells us, few of the children can answer the question: "What day is to-day?" unless prompted by asking, for instance, "Is it Sunday?" These children only receive one mark, but if they can also name to-morrow and possibly yesterday, with prompting, they get two marks. We read further:

"Then we come to: 'What is a cat?' The most difficult test of intelligence is to require a definition. It is not easy for an adult; but, nevertheless, this kind of question is most useful for the purpose of grouping children accurately according to the type of answer given. In the present instance the following variety of answers are given by children between the ages of six and ten years:

(1) No response. N. B.—If the doctor has previously gained the child's confidence, such a child is probably mentally deficient and should be further tested, as in the next paragraph.

(2) 'It's a kitten,' or 'a pussy cat,' or even 'it's a cat.'	1 Mark	Such answers are generally obtained from dull and backward children, if more than seven years of age.
(3) 'What walks about.' 'What catches mice.' 'What scratches.'	2 Marks	
(4) 'A cat has four legs,' or 'a cat walks about with four legs.'	3 Marks	The answer of an average normal child.
(5) 'A cat is an animal.'	4 Marks	Only bright, intelligent children can give such answers.
(6) 'A cat is an animal with four legs and a fur coat.'	5 Marks	

"Thus, if a child obtain three, four, or five marks, it certainly has a considerable degree of intelligence. The other children who give no response or only obtain one or two marks should be further tested as follows to discover the state of their mental processes. Thus: 'Have you got a pussy cat at home?' or, 'Have you ever seen a pussy cat?' Then, in order to test *how many ideas* a child is capable of conceiving, I ask: 'What does a cat do?' 'What have you seen it do?' Or (as a last resort) 'What would it do if you were to pull its tail?' This last question has not yet failed to evoke some kind of response such as 'scratch you,' or 'bite you.' . . . . . .

"I do not for a moment suggest that these questions, or indeed this method, should become stereotyped. My only point is that it is possible by some simple means such as I have indicated to arrive at a fairly exact diagnosis of the child's mental status; and both the method and the questions are applicable whether a child has attended school or not."

THE STIMULUS OF SOCIETY

AN INDIVIDUAL alone and the same individual in a group are two different beings, considered psychologically. Recent investigations show that this is true not only of adults, but of children. Dr. Mayer, of Würzburg, Germany, in tests of school-children of all grades of ability, behavior, and temperament, has found that group work is generally far better than individual work, being not only quicker, but of better quality. Discussing these and similar results, Prof. William H. Burnham, of Clark University, writes in *Science* (New York, May 20):

"Wherever men are together the individual is influenced by others without being aware of it. This is specially well illustrated by certain experiments in the laboratory. Meumann cites the case of a subject whose work at night with the ergograph had a very definite value. Accidentally one evening Meumann entered the laboratory, and at once the work done was decidedly increased in comparison with that of other days, and this without the subject's making any voluntary effort to accomplish more. In such experiments the subject always attempts to do his utmost, and hence the significance of the increased work done in the presence of another individual. Many examples of such effects of suggestion have been reported by psychologists. . . . . .

"From all this it appears, as Mayer points out, that pupils in a class are in a sort of mental *rapport;* they hear, see, and know continually what the others are doing, and thus real class work is not a mere case of individuals working together and their performance the summation of the work of many individuals; but there is a sort of class spirit, so that in the full sense of the word one can speak of a group performance, which may be compared with an individual performance. The pupils are members of a community of workers. The individual working by himself is a different person. Schmidt in his careful investigation testing school-children in their home work as compared with their school work found that for most kinds of work the

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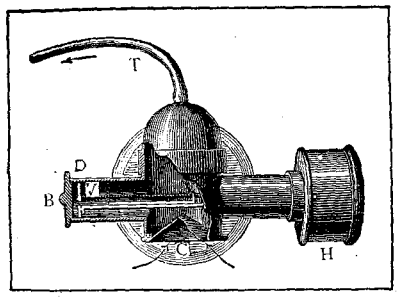
product in the class-room was superior. . . . The child studying school tasks at home is relatively isolated; in the class he is one of a social group with common aims.

"A noteworthy result of these investigations is the apparent immunity of children to distraction from ordinary causes. Schmidt found that the outside disturbances—the noise from the street, from adjoining rooms, and the like, had little effect upon them. It was only interruptions that distracted their attention, such as conversation with others, that affected the quality of their work."

It is easy, of course, to explain the increased ability to work in a group by saying that it is due to ambition, rivalry, and the like. This, the writer admits, is true enough, but it does not carry the analysis sufficiently far. We read:



THE "REGISTERING AEROSCOPE,"
For making a record on a glass plate of the germs floating in the air.

"A few things are pretty obvious. First of all, where activity is involved, there is the stimulus to greater exertion which comes from the sight of another performing an act. As Professor James has said, the sight of action in another is the greatest stimulus to action by ourselves. This has manifold illustrations from the activities of primitive man to modern experiments in the laboratory. In early stages, for example, an institution sometimes found is the *præsul*. A leader stands before a group who are engaged in work or a dance and himself performs, perhaps in pantomime, the activities which they are attempting. This stimulates and renders easier the activity of the group. Every paced race on the athletic field also furnishes an excellent illustration."

Social stimulus exists also, we are told, where activity, not of the body, but of the mind, is in question. When we recall the fundamental character of our social instincts, the writer says, it is not strange that the presence of other people should be a potent stimulus in increasing or checking mental activity. He goes on:

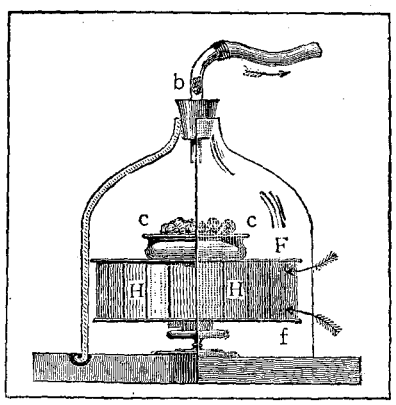
"Psychologists have always recognized the fundamental character of the stimulus from ambition, rivalry, and the like. But this social stimulus goes much farther back and is rooted in the reflexes of the sympathetic nervous system that are correlated with emotion. This is well illustrated in experiments with animals. Mosso found in his experiments testing directly the sympathetic reflexes in the dog that the presence of the master in the room at once affected the reflexes; and Dr. Yerkes, of Harvard University, finds that in his experiments with dogs the presence of the experimenter is always likely to affect the results.

"The fundamental character of the social stimulus is shown also in many fields of human activity according to one view of esthetics. The artist always works with the audience in his mind. The teacher also and the orator are apt to do much of their work with the class or audience in mind. I am not concerned here with the fact that this often becomes a grotesque and exaggerated mark of the profession, but merely with this as an illustration of the fundamental character of what we have called the social stimulus.

"In fact, this social stimulus colors everything. It is comparable only to the constant peripheral stimulation which is necessary to keep us awake; in like manner a social stimulus is necessary as an internal condition, as we may say, of consciousness.

"Perhaps the fundamental character of this social stimulus is seen best in the case of persons who are in solitude. The pathetic devices of prisoners, for example, their custom of making pets of mice, flies, or anything found in their cells, and their interest in any form of activity—all these are attempts to make some symbolic substitute of activities having social value for the lack of direct social stimulus. The making of things having a social value seems to appeal to them. . . . . .

"The social instincts are so strong in children that if they are so unfortunate as to be largely isolated from others they are apt to create imaginary companions and to live in a dream world of society."



THE "BACTERIAL REGISTER."
Which fixes atmospheric germs on a band of paper which becomes "a document which may be preserved and photographed at will."

All these facts, Dr. Burnham points out, have important bearings on the problems of teaching. Some of these are sufficiently obvious; others the writer hints at, in the hope that teachers will further consider and utilize them.

GERM-REGISTERS

DEVICES THAT catch and preserve atmospheric germs not only so that they may be counted, but also so that the kind and number of germs in the air at any time while the machine has been in operation may be ascertained and recorded, are now at the disposal of bacteriologists. In an article on "Registers for Microbiology," contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 7), some of these devices are explained and illustrated. Says the writer:

"The 'registering aeroscope' is an apparatus intended to receive on a thin glass, at different hours of the day, the bodies that float in the atmosphere, that they may be studied in the microscope. To this end, a sheet of glass is fixt on a small truck moved by clockwork (*H*) by means of a screw (*V*). It is thus displaced lengthwise by continuous movement before a little opening (*C*) through which comes from without a known quantity of air drawn in by an aspirator.

"As the glass plate is covered with a slightly sticky substance, the dust from the air adheres to it, and examination with a microscope shows its quantity and quality. The exact time at which the adherence took place is also known.

"This device may be simplified by replacing the slip of glass by a revolving disk so placed that the air entering through the opening strikes against it. . . . In such an apparatus there is no aspirator; the wind blows the germs through a tube that is always pointed in its direction.

"The device, called a 'bacterial register,' is composed of a glass bell and a clock movement. The bell, which ends above in a tube, has on its side a vertical slit *f*, which is traversed by the air during aspiration. The edges of the bell rest in a circular trough full of mercury, in a wooden slab. The clock-movement, fixt solidly on a stand, carries in its rotation a cylinder of great diameter. On this cylinder is a band of paper (*H H*) covered with nutritive gelatin, which presents its whole surface successively to the slit.

"During the aspiration, the dust from the air is deposited regularly on the moist nutritive paper. Thus, by means of this register, may be obtained an hourly record of the variations in number and kind, of the atmospheric bacteria."

The observer proceeds by sterilizing all the mechanism. He then starts the clockwork and the aspirator, noting the number of liters of air per hour that pass through the aperture. At the end of twenty-four hours he stops the clockwork and removes the cylinder, which he watches until bacterial colonies begin to develop from the germs upon it, which takes eight to ten days. To quote further:

"When the duration of the incubation has been deemed sufficient, the paper is removed from the cylinder and dried in a mild heat. In less than an hour the developed colonies have been fixt and, as it were, printed on the paper. They may then be counted at leisure and their microscopic character may be studied; the band of paper has become a document which may be preserved and photographed at will."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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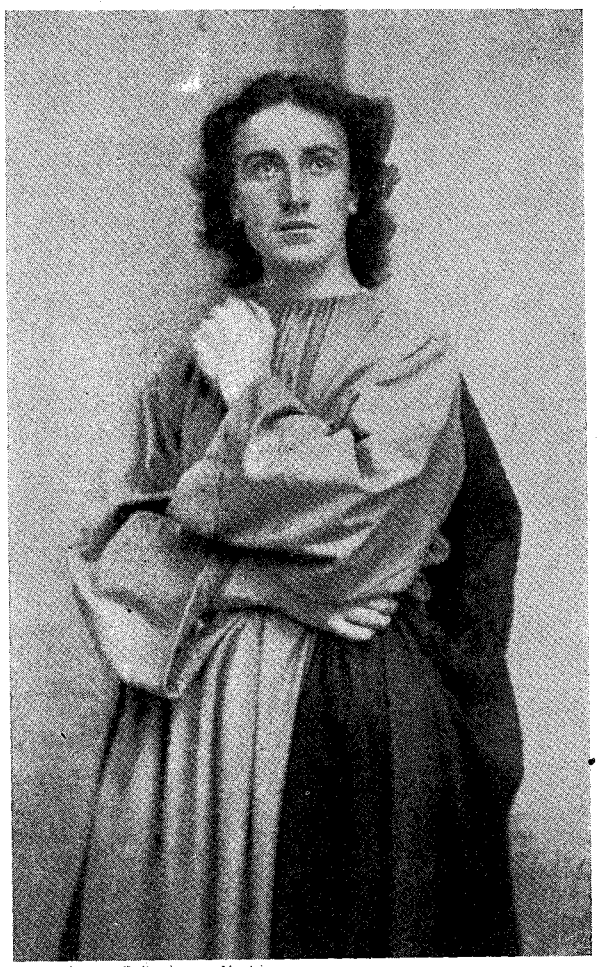
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE PIETY OF OBER-AMMERGAU

"*IT IS NOT our aim to shine in the art of acting; that would be presumptuous and ridiculous in simple country people; but it must be the earnest desire of each one to try and represent worthily this most holy mystery.*"

Thus spoke Pastor Daisenberger in his sermon to the peasant actors of Ober-Ammergau before the production of the Passion-Play in 1870. In these simple, devout words of their minister, Archdeacon Farrar found the echo of the deeply religious feeling which animates the peasants of the Bavarian village, to which again this year so many of the sordid outer world have thronged. There is no taint of commercialism nor worldly ambition, we are assured, in the hearts of these peasant actors. Time and again have they refused lucrative offers to produce their historic drama elsewhere; and they do not, it is said, yield to the temptation to extort money from the tourists who invariably flock to witness the performance. Even the recent floods have given proof how they can bear adversity.



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ALBRECHT BIERLING AS "ST. JOHN."

Through loyalty to ideals the villagers "have developed distinct types—the Christ type, the apostle type."

In the preface to her recent book on "Ober-Ammergau," throughout which the religious spirit of the village is especially emphasized, Josephine Helena Short says:

"There is no other village like Ober-Ammergau. The people there are united by one ideal, the fulfilment of a vow made by their forefathers nearly three hundred years ago. They feel that they were born for this purpose, and to it they devote their lives. They represent their 'Passion-Play' now with the same love and reverence with which they have given it through the centuries."

After the visitation of the plague in 1663, the people of this little village, 2,745 feet up among the fir-clad Bavarian highlands, "made a solemn vow to represent the passion tragedy every ten years, and the chronicle states that 'from this time on not a single man died, tho many still had symptoms of the plague about them.'"

The play itself is a descendant of the mystery plays of the Middle Ages:

"The text that was used in 1664 is still preserved in the village, and the examination made by scholars convinces them that it was taken in part from a text used in Augsburg in the fifteenth century, and from a text by Sebastian Wild, meistersinger in Nuremberg, in the middle of the sixteenth. . . . . .

"The Passion text is Scriptural and therefore free from sectarian coloring. The speeches of the *Christus* are taken almost word for word from the New-Testament narrative. The music, composed by Rochus Dedler, an Ober-Ammergau schoolmaster, in 1820, is simple and beautiful. One of the requirements of the schoolmaster at Ober-Ammergau is that he shall be a musician and also be able to compose music.

"The costumes are made of the finest materials, to withstand the exposure to sun and to rain throughout the summer. Many of the stuffs are imported from the Orient. Every decade all the principal characters have new costumes, the old ones being used for rainy days or for the 'people'—that is, the crowds represented in the play. . . . . .

"As no wigs or make-ups of any kind are allowed in the 'Passion-Play,' a few months before it is given the men and the boys of the village allow their hair to grow. (The day after the last performance of the summer there is a general village hair-cutting. The barber on this occasion literally wades almost knee-deep in wavy locks!)"

Originally produced in the village church, the drama is now enacted in a sheltered auditorium containing 4,000 seats. It is hardly accurate to speak of the villagers as peasants, says this writer. Most of them are artists—carvers or sculptors in wood by long heredity, with strong, fine, beautiful faces, unconscious nobility, and gentle courtesy of manner. Their art is almost entirely religious in theme.

Anton Lang, the present *Christus* of the drama, is a potter and stove-maker, a gentle, earnest soul, unspoiled by a life rich in experience. In 1900 he visited Rome and had a private audience with the Pope. The following year he visited England, where he received marked attention from the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham. Ottilie Zwink, a young, unmarried woman as the village tradition demands, this year represents *Mary*. She is the daughter of Johann Zwink, the painter who for the third season has been chosen to render the intensely dramatic part of *Judas*. The director of the play, Ludwig Lang, is the head of the carving school.

The play itself follows closely the New-Testament narrative, with simple dialog and many beautiful, impressive, and dramatic tableaux. There are 574 performers, 76 musicians, and 50 others connected with the play, or about 700 in all.

In all respects the production is regarded as a religious duty by those whom Archdeacon Farrar characterized as, "the sweet, pure, happy, and deeply religious population of this Bavarian village, in which I did not hear one evil word, or see one unseemly sight, or find the slightest trace of intemperance." It is preceded and followed by solemn ritual of worship, established by traditional custom. The performers still remember the admonition of their beloved poet-pastor, Daisenberger:

"Let nothing go on either within or without the theater, in the streets, in your houses, or in the church, which can give occasion for offense. The eyes of many strangers will be fixt, not only on our play, but on ourselves. Let us so live that we may have nothing to fear from the all-searching eye of God, and the scrutinizing gaze of our fellow men. Let us from this

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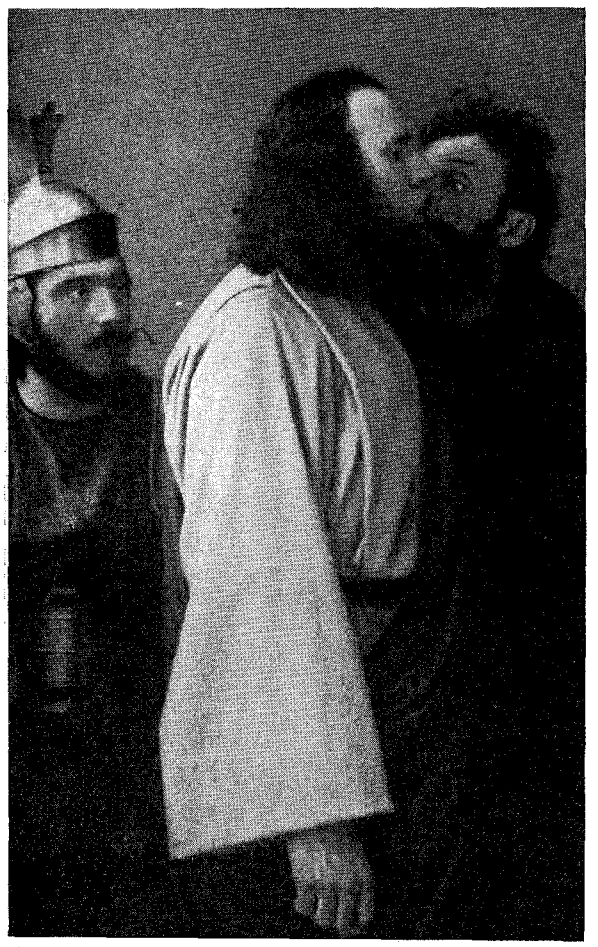
time show by increased zeal for our holy religion, by our deep reverence for holy things, by our greater love for our Redeemer, by our pure morals, by our avoidance of sin, and our renewal of virtues, that the representation of the Passion is not only of spiritual benefit to others, but to ourselves as well. Let us pray fervently that the Spirit may assist us in the task we have undertaken. May he ever be with us and in us. Amen."

WHY THE HEATHEN RAGE

FROM A REPORT by the Rev. A. A. Gilman in *The Churchman* (New York) it appears that the riots which caused the destruction of missions in Changsha in the province of Hunan, China, were largely due to the increased cost of living and labor troubles among the native population. Dr. Gilman writes:

"For several weeks there had been considerable agitation because of the high price of rice. A pint, which usually sells for thirty cash, had advanced to seventy cash. This price meant starvation to many of the common people, who were also suffering from a depreciated currency. In China, the Governor is expected to devise remedies for the people in an extremity like this. This time, the Governor seemed to care nothing for the cries of the poor (it appears now that his hands were tied), and the people, irritated into a frenzy, appeared, many thousand strong, in the court of the Governor, and demanded immediate relief. The Governor attempted to disperse the mob with soldiers. Infuriated, they tore the outer court of the Governor's yamen to pieces and then rushed through the streets and attacked the post-office, the Government Bank, and the Wesleyan Mission, which are all near together on the West Side."



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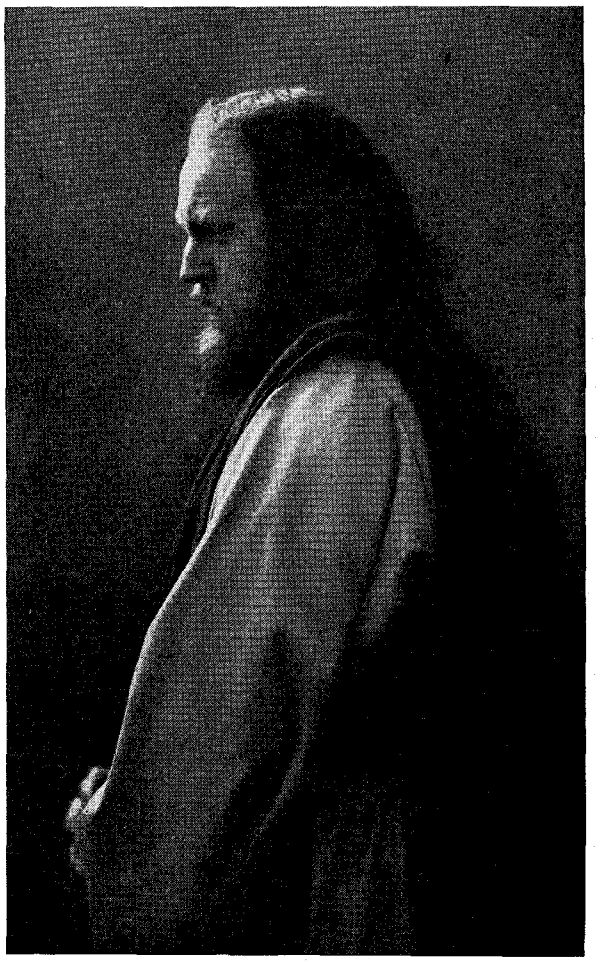
THE KISS OF JUDAS.

Anton Lang and Johann Zwink.—"Friend, wherefore art thou come? Dost thou betray the son of man with a kiss?"

Other missions were sacked and burned. On the second day of the disturbance the mob attacked Dr. Gilman's quarters. Through the devotion of "one of our Hunanese Christians" the four Chinese workers in the mission, against whom the mob seems to have been inflamed, were brought off in safety with their families of nineteen children. But,

"Everything that could be, was smashed; the altar, organ, benches in the church, our piano, bureaus, mirrors, book-cases, crockery, were all destroyed. But a great deal was also carried off, to be a troublesome burden later, when search began. Through all this riot not a policeman or a soldier appeared to guard our property. This incident may help to show why even missionaries are unwilling, at present, to give up the protection of their home lands."



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ANTON LANG AS "CHRISTUS."

A simple, unspoiled man of thirty-five, whose bearing is marked by "strength, dignity, and loveliness."

The animus of the rioters against the native workers in the mission is thus explained:

"They were all from the province of Hupeh, and one of the causes of the riot was the animosity of the Hunanese carpenters and masons toward the Hupeh contractors. These contractors, having learned foreign building in places nearer the coast, were chosen by the foreign firms and consulates to erect their buildings. The Hunanese workmen are very difficult to control, and these contractors had come to the point where they felt that they had to import Hupeh workmen in order to be sure that they could deliver the buildings according to contract. Our house was built by a Hupeh contractor, and many Hupeh men were employed on it. The Governor had a short while before put out a notice, in answer to a petition asking that these contractors be expelled, saying that these men were subjects of the same Emperor and agitation against them should cease. This agitation explains the development of a rice riot into an attack on all new-style buildings."

Of the damage and the escape of the fugitives Dr. Gilman says further:

"Before the rioting and burning ended, the Governor's yamen, the Imperial Customs House and three Government schools, two British shipping firms' storehouses and pontoons,

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three Protestant missions and the Roman-Catholic mission had been burned, while the Japanese Consulate, the United Evangelical, the German Inland, and our own mission were looted. As it became evident that order would not soon be restored, the Consul ordered the steamer *Changwo* to take all families to Hankow. We left at nine o'clock that evening and reached Hankow in safety the next afternoon at dark."

NICHOLAS DRIVING THE JEWS FROM HIS "HOLY CITY"

A STORM of persecution has again broken out from St. Petersburg and swept down upon Kief. The Jews are to be ruthlessly expelled from that "holy city" of the Czar. Yet Kief is included in that territory anciently constituting the kingdom of Poland, and later made the national Ghetto of Russia. It is called "the Pale," from that district in Ireland to which the conquered Irish were confined like cattle in a pinfold. The Russian Pale was made the territory where Jews were permitted to live. There are 1,250 Jewish families resident there, only 170 of whom will be permitted, as "privileged classes," to remain. Thus some 5,000 souls are to make an exodus more difficult than that led by Moses. The pathetic account of a certain "Russian Revolutionist" is thus reported in *The Jewish Criterion* (Pittsburg):

"As to the Jews, their position is desperate. While they are not the only persecuted class, they are, of course, the scapegoat. They are being exiled in a more cruel way than I can ever remember.

"It has always been customary to give a certain amount of notice. Now there is little or none. For instance, take the case of the hundreds of Jewish families who are now being exiled from Kief.

"When strong pressure was being brought to bear on Stolypine by the people of the surrounding countries (Christians, not Jews), he allowed them to have one month in which to prepare for leaving the city in which they have been residing for twenty years.

"Apart from the brutality to the Jews, consider the distress that this entails on the entire community. When a man has to sell out his business in a month, and when everybody knows that there is no possible extension of time, he must necessarily sacrifice everything. He is ruined, and everybody in any way connected with him in a business way must suffer, for with the best will in the world he can not pay his debts. When you consider that there have been thousands of these cases in the last year, you will realize something of the distress."

It seems that the Russian imperial family, including, of course, many people besides the actual sovereigns, are "strongly antisemitic." The consequences are thus described:

"This gives its coloring to all the bureaucracy. They know that no act of brutality to the Jew will ever stand in the way of promotion.

"Besides this antagonism, the police encourage such persecutions, and even demand them once in so often, because of the large sums of money they receive as bribes from these unfortunate people. When a Jew leaves the Pale to transact business in some other part of the country he must, of course, have a permit, for which he pays heavily. Imagine how much money the police can raise by calling on the Jew and explaining to him that his permit will be called in if he does not give such and such a sum."

Kief, of course, is a religious shrine of sacred associations in the history of Russian Christianity. If "Holy Russia" wishes to solidify Church and State, it is evident that the first step she would take would be to begin a crusade to clear the sanctuary from those who do not regard the place with sufficient reverence. This is the light in which *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago) sees the question, and we read:

"Russia is endeavoring to become a religious unit in its political interest. It is unnecessary to prove (the history of the world is sufficient witness) that the seeking of a religious, and therefore moral, unit leads unfortunately to intolerance. The Middle Ages have worshiped at the shrine of this idea; Russia of the twentieth century has as yet not thought wise to abandon it. On the other hand, the Russians as well as the Rumanians are afraid of Jewish competition. They dread the cleverness, the energy, and the energetic spirit of the Jews. The Russians, perhaps without being aware of it, acknowledge themselves the inferiors of the Jews. And the Russian Government is not ashamed to say that it forbids the Jews to reside here and there, because it looks upon the Russian peasant, the Russian merchant, as upon minor children, as yet unprepared for a liberal competition. The laws against the Jews are, therefore, protective laws of national defense in favor of the Russian majority. But all the same they are criminal and illegal laws attacking the most sacred rights of human beings."

HIGH-SCHOOL EVILS

DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK thinks it is high time that we were "awakened to the foolishness and wickedness that are found in some of our high schools." The great Christian Endeavor leader makes it clear that he does not include all the high schools in his indictment—only those where the teachers and parents have permitted evil conditions to develop under their very eyes without applying adequate remedies. One cause of deterioration, he says in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), is the high-school dance, which is sometimes so public and promiscuous as to "have many of the objectionable features of the public dance-halls." "An appalling revelation," he gravely affirms, could be written on this subject, and he declares he is speaking by the book when he says that "there are many girls, not out of their teens, who have been ruined body and soul, for time and eternity, by these dances." These strong words are supported by Mr. David R. Porter, a secretary of Y. M. C. A. work among boys of high-school age, who recently made an address on "Moral Conditions in the High Schools" before the Religious Education Association. Mr. Porter's revelations go far beyond anything Dr. Clark hints at.

The high-school secret societies are another source of evil. They have been attacked in many cities and have often been suppressed, but many still exist, openly or secretly, and fathers, mothers, and pastors have been writing to Dr. Clark to commend his new assault on these nurseries of infantile snobbery. The Endeavor leader says further:

"I formerly thought that girls were more easily reached by the appeals of religion than boys, that their consciences were more sensitive, and their higher natures more fully developed than their brothers'. I am coming to doubt that, especially with girls of the high-school age.

"On the cars and on the streets I see more vulgarity and rudeness of behavior, less respect for others, and more indifference to the general public welfare among the high-school girls than among the boys; and it is often harder to find stedfast, earnest, Christian workers among them than among those of the other sex.

"Yet it is not the teachers or the pupils who are chiefly responsible for this condition in many of our high schools, but primarily the parents who do not know enough or care enough to keep their children out of these secret societies, and who encourage the late hours, the dances, and the attendant dissipation for the sake of the supposed social advantages. Or, if they do not encourage them, they yield weakly to the importunities of their children; and the demoralizing results are the same.

"Many a father or mother has awakened with shame and contrition, when it was too late, to the results of such carelessness and overweening ambition when the daughter has brought disgrace and confusion of face upon the family.

"I write about this because I have upon my heart particularly the boys and girls of this high-school age, the age of adolescence, the most critical, and in many respects the most important, period of human life.

"I know thousands of these boys and girls in our high schools of pure, noble, Christian characters. I know scores of teachers who are conscientious and watchful of the morals of their pupils. Alas that all are not of this type!"

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LETTERS AND ART

PERSONALITY IN BOOK-PLATES

NO LONGER is it sufficient that a book-plate shall merely give the owner's name with, perhaps, some variation of the Librarian's Commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's book." Modern art tries to show in the book-plate, not only the owner's name, but what manner of man he may be, and to give some hint of his occupations, tastes, hobbies. How the spirit of the book-plate has changed is thus stated by Frank Weitenkampf in the June *Scribner's*:

By Louis Rhead.

"In earlier days the book-plate reflected the importance of heraldry in all the pomp of armorial bearings, and was, therefore, an emblem of family dignity rather than an expression of personal tastes. To-day the pictorial plate predominates, directly or symbolically illustrating a particular individuality. That, of course, does not exclude the opportunity for an unobtrusive introduction of heraldic devices. But possibilities for a less hampered effort on the part of the artist are immeasurably increased."

The items and subjects with which this bookish art may concern itself are manifold:

"Mottoes, allegorical allusions, the portrait of the owner, pictures of favorite places, the paraphernalia of sports or other hobbies, rows of books labeled with the names of preferred authors, allusions to personal achievement, wit good and poor, the downright pun (a cat and a bull on the plate of Chabœuf), such elements, with decorative setting, form material for *ex-libris*."

All these possible features give plenty of opportunities for bad taste. Book-lovers are warned against indulging in extreme vagaries; against trying to make their book-plates too completely biographical or pasting "mural posters in miniature" on the inside front covers of favorite volumes. Dignity and appropriateness should always govern. Further, we read:

Plate of Prof. Brander Matthews.
By Edwin A. Abbey.

"The book-plate may indicate the owner's taste with no distinct reference to him, as when A. A. Hopkins adopts an illustration from the 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphilii' (Florence, 1499), or another a figure from Botticelli's 'Spring.' Or the allusion may be more direct, as in Francis Wilson's plate, which represents a court-jester lost amid old volumes while time goes on unheeded. The towers of Notre Dame looming dark in Victor Hugo's plate, by Bouvenne, are sufficiently clear in meaning, as is a pair of hands on the key-board of a piano in another instance. In Phil May's plate, by W. Nicholson, the London 'Arriet, whose rakish vulgarity May hit off so well, is decoratively utilized. And it is a dry, bibliophilic chuckle which is caused by the exultant *Je l'ai* ('I have it') entwining a volume on the plate which Bracquemond designed for Poulet-Malassis. Certain devices frequently recur (for instance, in England, a quasiallegorical female reader, of more or less saccharine quality), as do mottoes such as '*inter folia fructus.*' Especially appropriate mottoes are at times encountered, as *Voulour c'est pouvoir* on Gambetta's plate by Legros. Willibald Pirckheimer's *Sibi et amicis* ('his and his friends'), like the famous *Io Grolierii et amicorum*, marks by contrast the more frequent expressions of the tenor of Prince Pückler Muskau's '*Keine Leihbibliothek*,' or a certain Frenchman's advice, '*Ite ad vendentes et emite vobis*' (go to the dealer and buy it yourself). Such vigorous emphasis of non-lending ownership appears in a more elementary form in a doggerel like the familiar 'Don't steal this book, my honest friend, or else the gallows may be your end,' and even the curse of heaven is called down on the heads of remiss borrowers. The middle course, that of the admonitory lender, is furnished by Garrick: '*La première chose qu'on doit faire quand on a emprunté un livre c'est de le lire afin de pouvoir le rendre plus tôt.*'

By George Wharton Edwards.

"The *ex-libris* remains in its totality a 'document,' a phase of human activity, which not only can not be overlooked, but which repays study, and is of most varied charm.

"It appeals through personal, historical, or literary association; it attracts as an instance of art applied, as one of the many forms in which art may be made an integral part of daily life."

While it has been stated that the Japanese had book-plates in the tenth century, and even that the ancient Babylonians and Assyrians appended small clay tablets to their cumbrous literary masterpieces to indicate the ownership thereof, Mr. Weitenkampf merely states that "it is over four hundred years since the first book-plate was made." This first printed book-plate, it is stated elsewhere, is found in books and manuscripts in a monastery in Swabia, Germany. Its date is said to be about 1480. But in America,

"one turns from the earliest work by Hurd, Paul Revere, Bowen, Doolittle, Dawkins (from which Washington's plate stands out mainly through associated veneration), to that of E. D. French, who in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries perpetuated the best traditions of line-engraving on copper with signal success."

By Shelden Cheney.

Among the other native artists mentioned as having shown skill in this work are J. Winfield Spencely, Sidney L. Smith, W. F. Hopson, J. H. Fincken, Frederick Spencely, and A. N. Macdonald. Besides,

"L. S. Ipsen, W. M. Stone, Jay Chambers,

By Jay Chambers

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Mrs. A. R. Wheelan, and various other California artists (with their organ in the *Book-Plate Booklet*, of Berkeley, Cal.), William Edgar Fisher, A. A. Lewis (who engraves his designs of an archaic flavor on wood) are among those who devote themselves habitually to this specialty. E. A. Abbey, George Wharton Edwards, Elihu Vedder, E. H. Garrett, Louis Rhead, E. L. Warner have occasionally turned to it."

Mr. Weitenkampf, however, regrets that so few American painters have condescended to design an occasional plate, remarking, in conclusion, that

EXPERTS IN BASEBALL DIALECT.

"Picturesque and alive," they demand "that whatever is written about the game shall have similar qualities." Hence, for them, a pitcher must be styled a "slab-artist," and a base-hit, a "bingle." They themselves are not plain baseball enthusiasts, but "fans."

"We are still too much dominated by the idea that art, 'high art,' is painting or sculpture, and that most other forms can be left to artist-artizans or treated as a bit of by-play. The realization must come that art, after all, should be the general application of principles of beauty in our daily life, and that this application is not unworthy of the best talent."

BASEBALL SLANG DEFENDED

SOME YEARS ago baseball was hailed as a compelling force in the spread of the English or American language, mainly because, according to accounts, a New York German paper, which had previously excluded every word of English from its reading columns, found itself forced to print the baseball news in the tongue that is used on the coaching lines and in disputes with the umpire. "Pitcher" could be translated "werfer" and the catcher might masquerade as "der fanger," but after the reporters had blunted many pencils in desperate attempts to describe the intricacies of the national game in an alien tongue, the obdurate Teutonic editor yielded, and the baseball column thereafter appeared in what passes for English. Considerations such as these add cogency to the protest of the Providence *Journal* against the reactionary demands emanating "from various purists of the press who would eliminate slang from baseball stories and substitute plain English."

This protest, which became of moment, says *The Journal*, only when it was traitorously seconded by a prominent baseball weekly, is vigorously negatived by enthusiasts who do not wish their baseball reports to "read like one of Henry James's short stories." *The Journal* quotes an expert in the language appropriate to the game as explaining that,

"Ever since baseball began, it has had a language of its own. The slang that the baseball writer is accused of slinging so profusely has become inseparably a part of the game. It is hot off the bat, it is brief and graphic. It tells its story tersely and always to the point.

"There is a picturesqueness in the line of goods handled by the baseball writer that you don't stack up against anywhere else in the paper. The English he uses may not be errorless and some of it may be unintelligible to the common herd, but it is vivid, concise, and usually coherent. And if I remember correctly, my dear old college professor was always strong for vividness and conciseness."

The excitement and exuberance of the game could not be conveyed in ordinary language to the satisfaction of its devotee:

"Being picturesque and alive, he demands that whatever is written about the game shall have similar qualities. He refuses to find pleasure in a style that is used in describing a convention, a banquet, or a meeting of the Blacksmiths' Union. He doesn't care about the English of it so long as there is life and vigor in the details that he is reading. To gain this effect the baseball writer has laid most of the hard-and-fast rules he learned in college on the back shelf and has evolved a set of his own that suits his purpose as nicely as a three-bagger fills the bill with two men on and two runs needed to win. . . .

"English that the college professor would O. K. was never intended for the sporting page, least of all the baseball column."

To prove his point the expert presents a baseball report in language designed to pass the censorship of the purist:

"The baseball game yesterday between the teams representing the cities of Providence and Rochester, respectively, was one of the most exciting affairs ever seen at Melrose Park. The young men on both teams played marvelously well and proved themselves adept in every department. As Providence made four runs, while its opponent was making three, it won the game.

"Thanks to the ability of Mr. Roy Rock, the Providence shortstop, in hitting the baseball, the men representing this city were able to get their four runs. Mr. Rock distinguished himself by hitting the ball hard in the fifth inning, with two runners on base, sending it so far he was enabled to reach third base before it was retrieved. Needless to say, the two runners scored.

"In the seventh inning also, Mr. Rock made another long hit which brought in two more runs. His skill in this respect was the subject of considerable favorable comment on the bleachers and in the grand stand."

Now, for comparison follows an account of the same game in the vernacular:

"The Grays and the Hustlers slam-banged each other in the final game of the series yesterday afternoon, and the Grays ran away with the candy, 4 to 3. Both teams uncorked the ginger bottle at the getaway and danced through the whole performance for the snappiest work of the season.

"Rock was the star with the stick. The little Centerdale lad toed the plate with two in the fifth, bumped a bender on the trademark, and zipped it to the fence for a triple. He encored in the seventh for a smashing single, and the bleachers aeroplaned their emotions as two more tallies tickled the scoreboard."

"Now that's something like it," comments *The Journal's* expert. "No words wasted, no attempt to give details in the roundabout way the professor solemnly declares is correct English."

Likewise are the nicknames of baseball teams defended, and all the joyous slang of the game. "Fan" is far more effective than its definition, "a baseball spectator affected by enthusiasm." To call a player "a bonehead" will make him realize his deficiencies more completely than if one merely implies that he is "not as intelligent as he might be." And the term "bush leaguer" is more significant than the phrase "a young man just being broken into baseball."

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NORDAU PLUCKS "CHANTICLEER"

IT HAS BEEN the fortune or misfortune of Edmund Rostand that his "Chanticleer" has been burlesqued in print and on the stage in this country before the play itself has become known to the American public. That the principal characters are costumed as barnyard fowls is the only fact about the play that has produced any general impression. So it is of moment when a writer of the international fame of Max Nordau essays, as he does in *The Bookman* for June, to strip "Chanticleer" of his feathers and to show us what manner of biped lies beneath the novel plumage on which our attention has hitherto been concentrated.

Altho wonderful is the magic of Rostand, the dramatist, in "Cyrano" and "L'Aiglon," yet Nordau maintains that,

"An evil blow was dealt to Rostand when the attempt was originally made to stamp 'Chanticleer' as a classic creation of lofty character. It is a light play of a mirthful dramatist's caprice. . . . People praise the novelty of the idea of bringing animals upon the stage and making them think, feel, act, and talk like human beings. This is by no means a personal invention of Rostand. Even the superficial scholar knows at least the dog and its 'av, av' in the 'Wasps,' the hoopoe with its 'epopopopopopopopopopopoi io io io' and the other feathered folk in the 'Birds,' the chorus of frogs and their 'Brekekekex' in the 'Frogs' of Aristophanes."

Rostand, however, unlike Aristophanes, humanizes his animals, and uses them not for comic effect alone, but also to express the higher sentiments and emotions:

"For what purpose is this elaborate disguise? Why don the animal mask? And it will not be easy for the poet to give a reason for this affectation."

"CHANTICLEER" BURLESQUED.

In "The Barnyard Romeo" the physical and feathered features of Rostand's Poultry Drama are being parodied in New York before the original play, with its intellectual significance, has been presented.

Analyzing the *dramatis personæ*, Nordau continues:

"The cock is Rostand's idea of a man and a citizen. He is the faithful father of a family, who protects his relatives against every peril with wise caution and, if necessary, with heroic courage. He is the inspired bard, who thinks himself the creator of the glories of the world when he feels them strongly, sings of them, and makes them understood by less open, less susceptible natures. He is imbued by his lofty mission. . . . And even when, in the conflict with stern reality, he is compelled to wake to the perception that he is not so necessary to the world as he has persuaded himself, he does not, therefore, renounce his office of priest and seer. . . . . .

"This sounds very beautiful and is excellently adapted to please the well-meaning, who consider idealism and patriotism as signs of civi respectability. Only *Chanticleer's* idealism is of the cheap sort that exhausts itself in high-sounding phrases, and his patriotism only believes itself genuine when it is completed by hatred of foreigners. . . . He believes himself an original Gallic, glorious French cock, and yet has noticeably much Chinese about him.

"Other symbols are the *Hen Pheasant*, the *Blackbird*, the *Guinea Fowl*, the *Peacock*, the *Night Birds*. They have about as much profundity of intelligence as the bard, patriot, and man of worth symbol of *Chanticleer*."

And what has Rostand tried to express through these toilsomely devised symbols? First:

"The action, the adventure of the *Cock* who abandons home and family in order to follow the *Hen Pheasant*, the brilliant foreign temptress, forgets in his sensual intoxication his duty, his faith in himself, his mission, loses his ability, but opportunely comes to his senses and finds his way back to his accurately measured sphere of work. This act teaches:

"Stay in the country, support yourself honestly, always do your duty worthily, make no side steps, devoutly shun sin in glistening plumage, join yourself heart and hand to your native country, defend your highest possessions, your ideals. Here we have the complete collection of the best tested rules of life of good citizens, an edifying catechism of officially gaged praiseworthy sentiments, the safest life guide since the 'Easter Egg,' of the good canon Christoph Schmid which, in my boyhood days, was the most highly recommended story-book for juvenile readers."

Second comes the inserted episode of the conspiracy of the *Night Birds* against the *Cock*, and the great reception at the home of the society lady, the *Guinea Fowl*. This, we learn,

"is a satire upon the literary and social world which would be delicious if it did not appear with so boastful and important an air. To require unprecedented efforts of the management, put two continents on the tiptoe of excitement, proclaim by all the heralds an eternal climax of universal fiction, in order to show by some inoffensive, tho very pretty epigrams, the folly of an esthetic dandy, a few decadent, word-distorting simpletons, and a feminine Barnum with a taste for drawing-room sensations, is really an error against all the laws of measure and proportion. And this combination of the Brood of Night against the proclaimers of the sun—how solemn, how tragical! With what emphasis the poet takes sides with the light against the gloom! With what heroic courage he defends the sun against the powers of darkness! He is again fighting the ancient battle of day with midnight, celebrated in the oldest song. 'Chanticleer' is the last outcome of the Ormuzd and Ahriman myth, which here, like all primeval myths, ends in the nursery."

It is unworthy of Rostand, Nordau holds, to speak "in person from the beak of the glorious cock" against his enemies and detractors, symbolized in the screech-owls, the toads, the capons, and the blackbird. "Cyrano" was a sufficient answer to these. Many of the verses are clever, but miss fire on the stage. Instead of human beings full of individuality, we have before us abstractions clothed in animal forms—"a series of words bedecked with beaks and plumage." Finally,

"'Chanticleer' is no work of art, scarcely a trick of art. It entertains by a Philistinism of sentiment which is rather enhanced than veiled by the exaggerated romantic poesy of the decorations, and too often clouded by errors in taste, such as the numerous inadequate images and traveling uncle jests. A number of pretty conceits and pleasing verses can not save it. It will disappear when the curiosity of the multitude, aroused by extravagant advertising, is satisfied. 'Cyrano' and 'L'Aiglon' have no rival in 'Chanticleer.'"

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T. ROOSEVELT, LITERARY CRITIC

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S claim to the title of critic-at-large to the universe is now confirmed in other lands besides his own. Still, tho his verdicts on politics, ethics, sociology, biology, and sundry other sciences and arts of peace and war have themselves furnished occupation for countless pens, his standing as a master of literary criticism has not been so generally recognized, tho his position as a man of letters has long been acknowledged. We are reminded that "as President, he was, as Lord Morley once said, 'a man of letters temporarily called to other duties'"—innumerable other duties, in fact. Summing up his critical ventures Mr. Allan F. Westcott writes in the New York *Times*:

"At least five reviews appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* between 1890 and 1895: two on Captain Mahan's 'Influence of Sea Power upon History' (1890) and 'Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution' (1892), a third dealing with Capt. J. G. Bourke's 'On the Border with Crook' (1891), a fourth on Prof. W. P. Trent's biography of the Southern novelist Simms (1892), and the last on Dr. Albert Shaw's 'Municipal Government in Great Britain' (1895). There is also a discussion of Parkman's histories in *The Independent* (November 24, 1892), an appreciation of Brander Matthews's 'Introduction to American Literature' in *The Bookman* (1896), and in *The Century* for January, 1907, an article on the Irish Sagas."

As might be expected, "Americanism" is a quality in the writings of others that Mr. Roosevelt especially extols. Thus, in reviewing Captain Bourke's volume, he declares that

"Not the least of the many admirable qualities of Captain Bourke's book is its healthy and thoroughgoing Americanism. It is a good thing to have some adequate tribute paid to the generals and soldiers who have done honor to the nation by their feats of arms during the last quarter of a century of what we are accustomed to consider profound peace."

Again, he commends Prof. Brander Matthews's "American Literature" because of the author's "insistence upon what American literature really is."

Mr. Westcott presents as "an illustration of Mr. Roosevelt's narrative style at its best," the following extract from his review of "On the Border with Crook":

"Captain Bourke brings vividly before our eyes the beginning of the winter campaign amid the snow-clad wastes of northern Wyoming. He shows us the march of the troops through the Arctic severity of the weather; the ground like iron under their feet, while sun-dogs glimmered luridly in the foggy sky. He then describes the accidental discovery of the Cheyenne village, and McKenzie's night march through a vast grim cañon of the Big Horn Mountains. In stirring words he portrays the halt of the white troops and their red allies so near the Cheyenne camp that they could hear the ominous throbbing of the war-drums and the pattering of feet and the shouts of the dancers, as the warriors celebrated a recent surprize of a Shoshone village. Then he describes the thundering rush with which the red horsemen stormed the camp at dawn, the foremost in the charge being the Indian allies, headed by half a dozen West Point officers and white scouts; the Pawnees being led by their own medicine-men, sitting naked and unmoved on their horses and crooning weirdly on their sacred flageolets in the midst of the hail of bullets. After this came the flight and slaughter, the destruction of the Cheyenne camp, the capture of the Cheyenne pony herd, and of all the goods of the tribe, as well as their ghastly trophies of former victories, including scalps, necklaces of finger-bones, and the dried hands and arms not only of men, but of women and little children. Yet all day long the Cheyennes, as remarkable for their bravery as for their inhuman cruelty, stood at bay, and withdrew under cover of the night to begin their long flight, fraught with unspeakable hardship and suffering, through the iron winter weather, to the camp at Crazy Horse."

Of Mr. Roosevelt's literary style Mr. Westcott says further:

"Whatever its defects, Mr. Roosevelt's style is strikingly his own, and its peculiarities appear even in a colorless review. As Mr. Lodge has truthfully said, his writing is never 'for the purpose of concealing thought.' Concealment, or even discretion of statement, is as far from the character of the style as it is from the character of the man. His meaning is as open as daylight, without the shading, the discrimination, the artifices, the studied and often feeble graces of writers who ponder over their phrases. Outspokenness, downrightness, pungency, and in descriptive passages a fondness for the brighter colors and the louder music—these are the characteristics that appear in everything he has written."

JOHN HAY'S LOST INSPIRATION

THAT STRANGE mental phenomenon of literary inspiration, which seems to the writer to come wholly from without and to be distinct from his own personality, is remarkably exemplified in some reminiscences of John Hay contained in George Cary Eggleston's "Recollections of a Varied Life." When Colonel Hay's "Pike County Ballads" with their quaint turns of thought and speech were published, they speedily became the sensation of the world of letters. They were discust everywhere. Their characteristic phrases became current coin of conversation. They were studied as a new and effective form of literary expression. Pious critics shook their heads over what some regarded as the blasphemy of such phrases as "a durned sight better business than loafin' round the throne," to which "Little Breeches" owed some part of its popularity. Mr. Eggleston, then editor of *Hearth and Home*, wrote to Colonel Hay offering a price such as few if any authors received at that time, for another "Pike County ballad," but,

"It was of no use. He said that the price offered 'fairly took his breath away,' but told me with the emphasis of serious assurance that he 'could not write a Pike County ballad to save his life.' 'That was what they call a "pocket mine,"' he added, 'and it is completely worked out.'"

In 1902, when Colonel Hay was at the height of his career as Secretary of State, Mr. Eggleston heard from his own lips the following story of the inception of the famous ballads. Said Secretary Hay:

"I was staying for a time at a hospitable country house, and on a hot summer Sunday I went with the rest to church where I listened to a sermon. In the course of it the good old parson—who hadn't a trace of humorous perception in his make-up—droned out a story substantially the same as that in 'Little Breeches.'"

There in the warm, drowsy atmosphere the listener's mind played with the story, thinking how it would strike the Pike County mind. There are two counties of this name, one in Illinois and one in Missouri, facing each other across the Mississippi River, characteristic in dialect and mode of thought. "When I left the church that Sunday," continued Secretary Hay,

"I was full to the lips of an imaginary Pike County version of the preacher's story, and on the train, as I journeyed to New York, I entertained myself by writing 'Little Breeches.' The thing was done merely for my own amusement, without the smallest thought of print. But when I showed it to Whitelaw Reid he seized the manuscript and published it in *The Tribune*.

"By that time the lilt and swing of the Pike County ballad had taken possession of me. I was filled with the Pike County spirit, as it were, and the humorous side of my mind was entertained by its rich possibilities. Within a week after the appearance of 'Little Breeches' in print all the Pike County ballads were written. After that the impulse was completely gone from me. There was absolutely no possibility of another thing of the kind. When you asked me for something of the kind for *Hearth and Home*, I told you truly that I simply could not produce it. There were no more Pike County ballads in me, and there never have been any since. Let me tell you a queer thing about that. From the hour when the last of the ballads was written until now, I have never been able to feel that they were mine, that my mind had anything to do with their creation, or that they bore any trace of kinship to my thought or my intellectual impulses. They seem utterly foreign to me—as foreign as if I had first encountered them in print, as the work of somebody else. It is a strange feeling."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ON THE ENGINEER'S "RUN"

NO man eludes death oftener or more narrowly than the locomotive engineer, says Mr. Thaddeus S. Dayton, writing in *Harper's Weekly*. On a fast train the danger threatens and is gone in a fraction of a second. The writer goes on to tell of some of those "close calls" which every engineer must reckon on as part of the day's work. There are a few cases, we are told, when Providence steps in and averts a disaster which seems inevitable.

The most remarkable instance of this sort happened many years ago on a railway in eastern Missouri. The story was told recently in the official organ of the Order of Railway Conductors.

One summer morning a twelve-car train containing the members of a Sunday-school was bound for a picnic at a point about fifty miles distant. Altho the sky was cloudless when the excursion started, the train had not proceeded more than half-way when a thunder-storm broke. The rain fell in torrents. The engineer was worried for fear the terrific downpour might cause a washout or a spreading of the rails, and he slowed down to about thirty-five miles an hour.

As the train swung around a curve and approached a small station which it was to pass without stopping, the engineer, peering through the broken curtain of rain, saw that the switch just ahead was open. It meant a terrible disaster. He closed his throttle and put on the brakes in an instant.

"Better stick to it," he shouted to his fireman.

"I mean to," was the answer. "God help us all!"

His last words were drowned by a terrific crash of thunder which came simultaneously with a flash of lightning that seemed to strike the ground just ahead of the engine. The next thing they knew they were past the station, still riding safely on the main-line rails.

The train came to a stop, and the engineer and conductor hurried back to discover what had happened and how the train had passed the open switch. They found that the lightning had struck squarely between the switch and the rail and had closed the switch.

"It was the act of God," said the engineer.

More often the story of a close call is "a tale of quick-thinking heroism." We are told of an engineer whose presence of mind saved scores of lives in Newark, N. J., one December day a few years ago:

A freight train was going up a steep grade about half a mile from the station when the couplings broke between the third and fourth cars from the end, and they began to roll down hill at a terrific speed. A long passenger train had just arrived and was standing directly in the path of the runaway cars. The engineer of the passenger train saw the approaching danger and realized in a flash that the on-rushing cars must be stopt at all hazards before they reached the station. Otherwise there would be a terrible loss of life. He uncoupled his engine, sprang into the cab,

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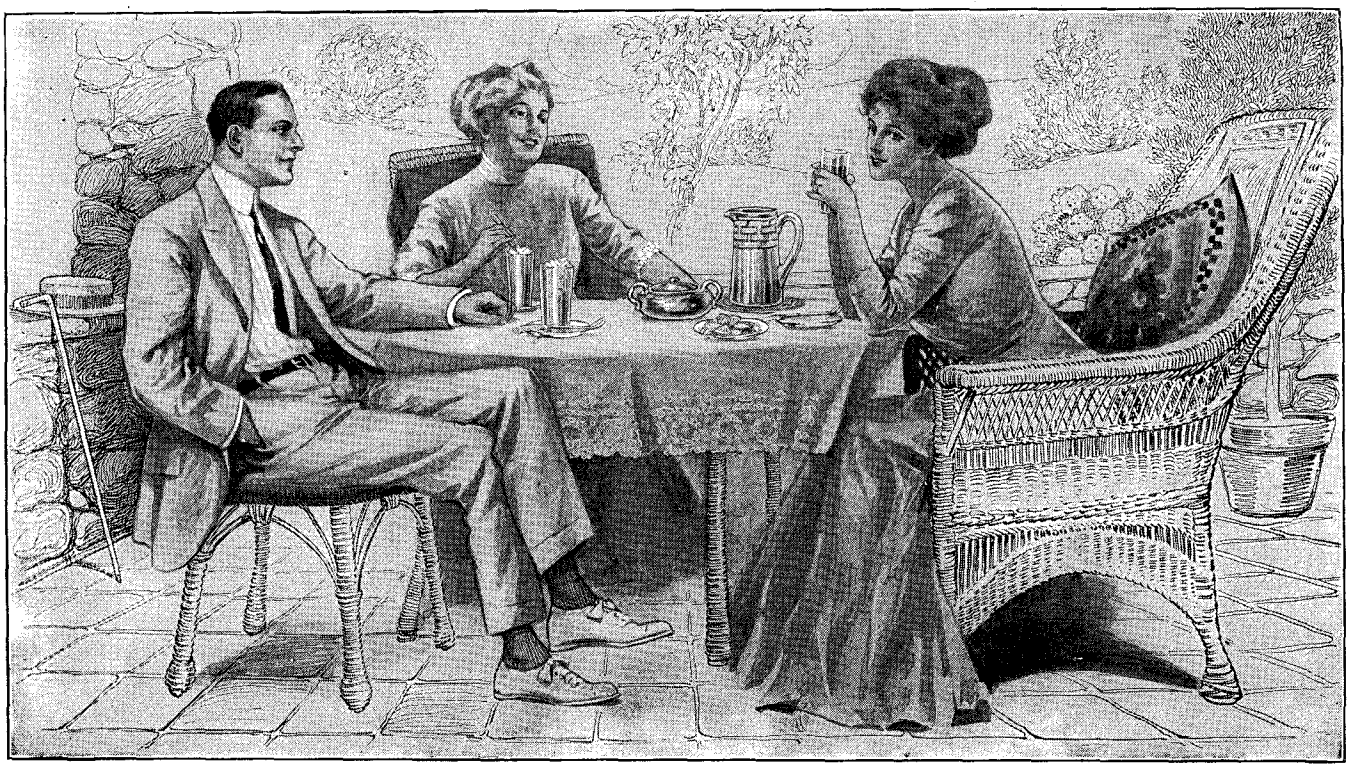

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Don't pour *hot* tea on ice. If you do its delicate flavor will be dissipated. Don't put *hot* tea in the refrigerator to cool. If you do it will spoil in short order. Iced tea should be made two hours before serving, never use any artificial means of cooling until ready to serve.

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and opened the throttle. The big engine bounded forward like a spirited horse struck with a whip. At the last moment before the collision the engineer shut off steam and jumped. He landed unhurt in a heap of cinders. The engine crashed into the runaway cars, and an instant later there was nothing left of the locomotive or the cars but a mass of wreckage. At least a hundred lives were saved by the engineer's prompt action.

Occasionally a fastening of one of the great driving-rods will break. Then at every revolution of the wheel to which the other end is attached, the great steel bar, weighing several thousand pounds, will come "swinging like a Titan's flail," beating three hundred strokes a minute.

No disaster comes so unexpectedly and is so much dreaded as this. Almost invariably it happens when the engine is running at high speed. When a driver breaks it is a miracle if the men in the cab escape with their lives. If they do survive, and by their heroism succeed in stopping the train and avoiding a wreck, despite the rain of blows from this huge flail of steel, their act brings forth a greater measure of praise than almost any other form of bravery that the railroad knows.

Only the other day one of the driving-rods of a fast passenger locomotive broke while the train was running more than sixty miles an hour down the steep grades of Pickerel Mountain. In an instant the whirling bar of steel had smashed the cab and broken the controlling mechanism, so that it was impossible to bring the train to a stop by ordinary means. The great locomotive lunged forward like a runaway horse that had thrown its rider. In some way, however, Lutz, the engineer, had escaped injury. He crept to the opposite side of the cab and climbed out through the little window upon the boiler to try to reach some of the controlling apparatus from the outside. He was working himself astride

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along the scorching boiler when suddenly the engine struck a curve, which it took at terrific speed. The shock half threw the engineer from his perilous position, but he saved himself by grasping the bell-rope. Then he worked himself down along the uninjured side of the swaying locomotive to where he could open one of the principal steam-valves. A cloud of vapor rushed forth with a tremendous roar. Altho robbed of its power, the locomotive did not slacken speed until it reached the bottom of the grade. Then little by little the threshing of the great driving-rod, which was pounding the upper part of the engine to pieces, grew slower, and finally it stopt. No one was killed or injured, and not a passenger in the long train knew until it was over of the danger that had been avoided so narrowly. If it had not been for the bravery of the engineer one of the worst wrecks in the history of railroading might have resulted.

One of the most extraordinarily close calls that an engineer ever had occurred on a Western railroad last year, says Mr. Dayton:

A heavily-loaded "flier" was sailing along one night at between sixty and seventy miles an hour, approaching a broad river that was spanned by a drawbridge, which was sometimes open and sometimes closed. The train was supposed to come to a halt and the engineer to find out. If all was well he would sound the whistle and proceed slowly. On this night, however, the long train rushed on the bridge with undiminished speed. Fortunately, the draw had just been closed and nothing happened.

The engineer's failure to stop at the bridge was the first intimation that the fireman had of anything wrong. He ran around to the engineer's side of the cab, shut off steam, and applied the brakes. He found the engineer fallen forward, senseless, with an ugly gash in his head. Beside him lay the stone which had inflicted the wound. It was afterward established beyond question that in some inexplicable way this stone had been picked up by the engine itself while moving at its great speed and hurled into the cab. If the draw had not been closed that night when the "flier" rushed across the bridge there would have been another accident which would have added to the story of railroading a mystery almost as deep as any connected with the navigation of the sea.

Such things as these make the engineers fatalists. According to the writer, all of them believe that they will die when their time comes, and there isn't much use of worrying about it. The *Harper's Weekly* article concludes with the story of an engineer on a Southwestern railroad who firmly believes that he bears a charmed life.

Several years ago he was hauling a long train of refrigerator-cars loaded with fruit from California and running on express time. It was toward the close of a hot midsummer day. The track stretched for miles straight away over a level plain. In the distance a storm seemed to have broken, and the engineer observed that it seemed to be moving diagonally toward him. In a few minutes he dashed into a torrent of rain, and then, preceded by an ominous hush, he heard the roar of the cyclone. A broad, shallow river spanned by a wooden bridge lay just ahead.

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Peering through the darkness, the engineer fancied that he saw the funnel-shaped cloud embrace and obliterate the bridge. The next thing that he knew was that he was sailing through the air, and his last thought was that he would land in the river and could not swim.

When he recovered consciousness he was lying in a wheat-field five hundred feet from the track amid the débris of the woodwork of the engine. Much to his surprize, he was still alive. He struggled to his knees and saw his fireman crawling toward him. When the storm lulled they made their way to the track and thence to the river. A mass of wreckage almost dammed the stream. In its indescribable confusion they recognized what had been their train. The cyclone had torn the cab free and carried it and its occupants to safety. They were the only ones of the train-crew who escaped.

THE PARDONED POET'S FAREWELL

"JOHN Carter," the convict whose poems brought him pardon, did not leave his Minnesota prison without a farewell message to his friends within its walls. This "last will and testament" was first printed in the weekly *Prison Mirror*, published in the penitentiary. The St. Paul *Dispatch* quotes it as follows:

This is the last will and testament of me, Anglicus. I hereby give and bequeath my collection of books (amounting to some 6,000 volumes) to Mr. Van D., in memory of the not altogether unpleasant hours we spent together, hours marked by no shadow of animosity at any time. We could not be happy, but we were as happy as we could be. To Dr. Van D. I leave my mantle of originality, and what remains of the *veuve cliquot*, in memory of encouragement when I most needed it.

A DETERMINED WOMAN
Finally Found a Food that Cured Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a woman of Salisbury, Mo. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use the new food the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells them by the case to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There s a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Tires
REPUBLIC
THIS TIRE with its big rubber studs is designed for regular dry-weather wear and will go as far as a smooth tread. On a wet strip of asphalt or in a Summer shower it becomes an anti-skid tire. No need to stop to put on emergency tires or chain devices.
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New York, 229 W. Fifty-eighth St.; Boston, 735 Boylston St.; Buffalo, 908 Main St.; Chicago, 1732 Michigan Ave.; Cincinnati, 7th and Walnut Sts.; Cleveland, 5919 Euclid Ave; Dallas, 319 Commerce St.; Denver, 1721 Stout St.; Detroit, 246 Jefferson Ave.; Indianapolis, 208 S. Illinois St.; Kansas City, 517 E. Fifteenth St.; Little Rock, 315 Center St.; Los Angeles, 1046 S. Main St.; Louisville, 1049 Third St.; Milwaukee, 457 Milwaukee St.; Minneapolis, 1416 Hennepin St.; Omaha, Thirteenth and Harney Sts.; Philadelphia, 328 N. Broad St.; Pittsburg, 627 Liberty Ave.; Rochester, 61 St. Paul St.; St. Louis, 3964 Olive St.; St. Paul, 180 East Fourth St.; Salt Lake City, 36 State St.; San Francisco, 166 First St.; Seattle, 1429 Broadway; Spokane, 417-419 First Ave.; Toledo, 231-233 Superior St.
Staggard Tread, Pat. Sept. 15, 22, 1908

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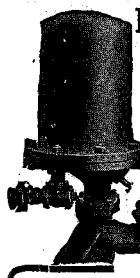

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To the editor I leave my space on this journal and the best of good wishes in memory of his unfailing courtesy and forbearance.

To Uncle John and to Sinbad go my heartiest wishes that we may meet soon in some brighter clime.

To Mr. Helgrams, my best dhudeen and the light of hope.

To young Steady and to Mr. D. M., my poetic laurels, which they are to share in equal measure.

To the boys in the printing-office, the consolation of not being obliged to set up my excruciating copy.

To the tailors (and to the boss tailor in particular, "Little Italy"), my very best pair of pants.

To Jim of the laundry, but nothing seems good enough for Jim, the best soul that ever walked.

To Portfiro Alexio Gonzolio, a grip of the hand.

To Davie, pie, pie again, and yet more pie.

To the band boys—why, here's to 'em. May they blow loose.

To my fellow pedagogues, "More light," as Goethe put it, more fellowship; it would be impossible to wise them. They know where I stand and I know where they stand.

Lawdy! lawdy! If I hadn't forgotten Otto and his assistant. Here's all kinds of luck to 'em, and no mistake about it.

Finally to all those not included hereinbefore (for various reasons), here's to our next merry meeting. To those in authority, thanks for a square deal. To mine enemy—but I mustn't bul-con him.

Gentlemen, I go, but I leave, I hope I leave my reputation behind me. ANGLICUS.

GETTING TURTLE EGGS FOR AGASS Z

THE strenuous and exciting adventures of scientific investigation are usually confined to butterfly- and orchid-hunters in tropical jungles or explorers in dangerous and distant regions. Yet, according to a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Massachusetts was once the scene of a rather novel adventure in the interest of science.

A Mr. Jenks of Middleboro had been engaged by Prof. Louis Agassiz to procure some turtle eggs less than three hours old. Mr. Jenks had to wait at a pond some forty miles from Boston for the turtles to come out and lay their eggs in the sand. One morning about four o'clock, after weeks of waiting, Mr. Jenks saw a turtle crawl up the beach, partly bury herself in the sand, and deposit her eggs.

As she did so the distant clock struck four. There was no train till after nine, and the eggs must be in Cambridge in three hours.

I laid the eggs on a bed of sand in the bottom of my pail; filled in between them with more sand; so with another layer to the rim; and, covering all over smoothly with more sand, I ran back for my horse. He knew, as well as I, that the turtle had laid, and that he was to get those eggs to Agassiz.

I let him out. I shouted to him, holding to the dasher with one hand, the pail of eggs with the other, not daring to get off my knees, altho the bang on them, as we pounded down the wood road, was terrific. We had nearly covered the distance to the pike when, ahead of me, I heard the sharp whistle of a locomotive.

With a pull that lifted the horse from his

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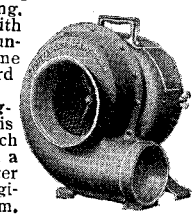

For offices, lodges, smoking-rooms, boat-cabins, etc., it is better than open windows which are useless on still days and a nuisance on windy days. Better than desk fans which simply agitate the stagnant air in the room.

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feet, I swung him into a field and sent him straight as an arrow for the track.

By some stroke of luck I got on the track and backed off it before the train hit my carriage. But the maneuver was successful, for the engineer stopt and I swung aboard the cab—hatless, dew-soaked, smeared with yellow mud, and holding, as if it were a baby or a bomb, a little tin pail of sand.

"Throw her wide open," I commanded, "wide open! These are fresh turtle eggs for Professor Agassiz of Cambridge. He must have them before breakfast."

The engineer and the fireman no doubt thought that I was crazy; but they let me alone, and the fast freight rolled in swiftly to Boston.

But misfortune was ahead. We slowed down in the yards and came to a stop. We were put on a siding, to wait no one knew how long.

I suddenly jumped from the engine, slid over a high fence and bolted for the street. In the empty square stood a cab.

The cabman saw me coming. I waved a dollar at him and then another, dodged into the cab, slammed the door, and called out, "Cambridge, Harvard College! Professor Agassiz's house. I've got eggs for Agassiz!" and I pushed another dollar up at him through the hole.

"Let him go!" I ordered. "Here's another dollar for you if you make Agassiz's house in twenty minutes!"

We flew to Cambridge. There was a sudden lurch, and I dived forward, rammed my head into the front of the cab, and came up with a rebound that landed me across the small of my back on the seat, and sent half of my pail of eggs helter-skelter over the floor. But we were at Agassiz's house. I tumbled out and pounded the door.

"Agassiz!" I gasped, when the maid came. "I want Professor Agassiz, quick!"

She protested that he was in bed, and threatened the police. But just then a door overhead was flung open, a great white-robed figure appeared on the dim landing above, and a quick, loud voice called excitedly:

"Let him in! Let him in! I know him. He has my turtle eggs."

And the apparition, slipperless and clad in anything but an academic gown, came sailing down stairs. The great man, his arms extended, laid hold of me with both hands, and dragging me and my precious pail into his study, with a swift, clean stroke laid open one of the eggs, as the watch in my trembling hands ticked its way to seven—as if nothing unusual were happening in the history of the world.

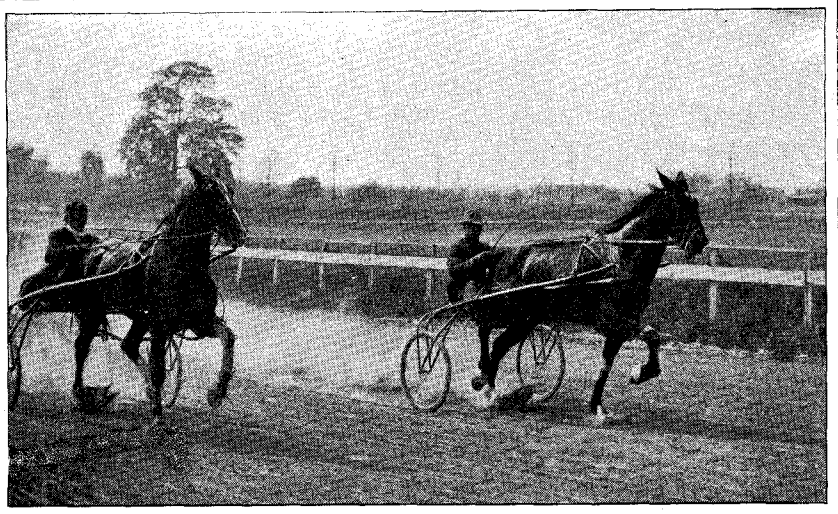
Public Ownership.—James J. Hill, discussing public ownership at a dinner in New York, said:

"I fear that with public ownership we would be worse served. Take the case of France. France, you know, makes her own matches. And such matches!

"A Frenchman was once arrested at his lodgings. A lot of smuggled foreign matches—the duty on foreign matches is the prohibitive one of a cent per match—had been found in his trunk. The judge said to the man:

"'Foreign matches have been discovered in your possession. What have you to say for yourself, miscreant?'

"'Please, your honor,' stammered the prisoner, 'it is true I use foreign matches, but only to light our government ones with.'"
—*Detroit Free Press.*



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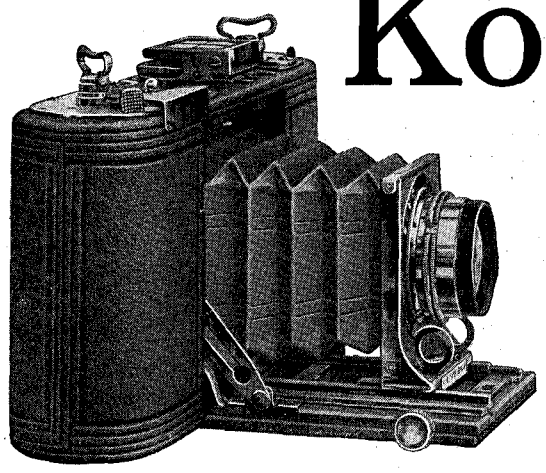

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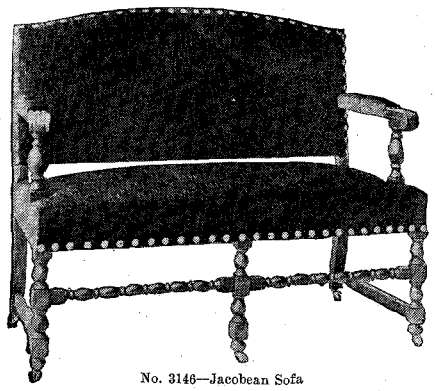

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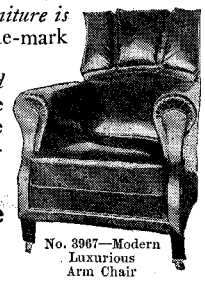

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Bard Behind the Bars

De warden gi' me some paper an' fixt me
wit' ink an' wit' pen—
I tol' 'im I monkeyed wit' writin' dis poetry
stuff now an' den.
Dey say it's a pipe to do po'tin'—Say, wot do
dey write de stuff fer?—
But wot won't a guy do to git dem to open
de door o' de stir?
Here's wot I am tryin': "De roses will all be
in bloom in a month"—
Wonth, honth, sonth, gonth—
An' dere isn't a durn rime fer month!

Dey say it's a cinch when you knows it, it's
like takin' candy from kids;
Megoogles de Dip worked de racket—two
geezers come liftin' dere lids
An' callin' 'im "genius" an' "wonder" an'
tellin' 'im all about fame.
An' wimmen, too, brought 'im some roses, an'
ast 'im to write dem his name.
Huh! Roses reminds me—"De roses will all
be in bloom in a month"—
Tonth, ronth, nonth, fonth—
An' dere isn't a durn rime fer month!

An' Larry de Red hit de rattlers away from
here early las' week—
He doped out a pome on a subjec' called
"Wot Do de Silences Speak!"
An' Kokomo Ike did it easy—jes' strung 'em
a page an' a half
Called "Oh, to Be Back from de Corn Husks,
a Proddiggle Son an' a Calf."
Huh! How does she stack up? "De roses
will all be in bloom in a month"—
Jonth, lonth, ponth, vonth—
An' dere isn't a durn rime fer month!

I git all de ink on me fingers, I stick de blame
pen in me mouth,
Jus' like it's a pencil! Say, hones'! Dis
trick's got me brain goin' south.
I hear all de rest o' 'em writin' fer pardons
in potery style—
I'll trade all de pens dey can give me fer one
chunk o' soap an' a file.
Now ain't dis a looloo? "De roses will all be
in bloom in a month—
Donth, fonth, thonth, yonth—
An' dere isn't a durn rime fer month!

—*Chicago Post.*

Quite a Feat.—SCOTT—"See that man who just went by? He landed in this city with bare feet, and now he's got a million."

MOTT—"Great Jupiter! That beats the centipede to a frazzle."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Compliment?—"I wonder what the teacher meant about the singing of my two daughters?"

"What did he say?"

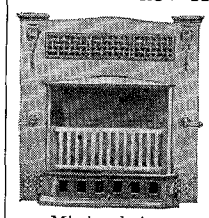
"He said that Mamie's voice was good, but Maude's was better still."—*Catholic News.*

A Born Pessimist.—"What is the baby crying for, my child?"

"I dunno; 'e's alw'ys crying. I never came acrawst any one wot looks upon the dark side of things as 'e does."—*Punch.*

Seeking Information.—ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR (meeting a friend unexpectedly on a mountain peak)—"Hello! Did you climb up from below?" —*Fliegende Blaetter.*

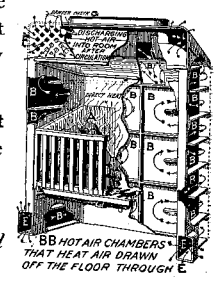
YOU can get as much heat with one Aldine Fireplace and save 60% of your fuel bill as from four common grates.



Mission design

This is because it is really a return draft stove in fireplace form. 85% of the heat is thrown out into the room instead of 85% being wasted as in common grates.

It can be set in any chimney opening at half the cost of a common grate, no special chimney construction is necessary, no pipe to connect, extra large fire pot; made in seven patterns, at prices no higher than any good common grate.



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Immune.—One time Mark Twain met James McNeil Whistler, the artist. A friend having warned the humorist that the painter was a confirmed joker, Mark solemnly averred that he would get the better of Whistler should the latter attempt "any funny business." Furthermore, Twain determined to anticipate Whistler if possible. So when the two had been introduced, which event took place in Whistler's studio, Twain, assuming the air of hopeless stupidity, approached a just completed painting and said: "Not at all bad, Mr. Whistler; not at all bad. Only," he added, reflectively, with a motion as if to rub out a cloud effect, "if I were you I'd do away with that cloud."

"Great heavens, sir!" exclaimed Whistler, almost beside himself. "Be careful and don't touch that; the paint is not dry yet."

"Oh, I don't mind that," replied Mark, with an air of perfect nonchalance, "I'm wearing gloves."—*New York Sun.*

Knew That Much.—His ignorance of history recently shocked one of the woman friends of a young Buffalo society man. It was after a dinner party at his house and she was telling him what she had learned in her private history class. One thing led to another and all the time he was getting into deeper water. At last she surprized him by inquiring: "Now, tell me Mr. ——, what are the Knights of the Bath?" He stammered for a while and finally blurted out: "Why, Saturday nights, I suppose."—*Advance.*

Safe Crackers.—"I am afraid some crackers are injurious to children," said the fastidious matron. "Have you any safe crackers?"

"Madam," said the clerk, solemnly, "this is a grocery store. The state prison is ten blocks down."—*Catholic News.*

Conscience Makes Cowards.—A quiet, bashful sort of a young fellow was making a call on a Capitol Hill girl one evening not so very long ago, when her father came into the parlor with his watch in his hand. It was about 9:30 o'clock. At the moment the young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture over the piano. The girl had asked him to fix it. As he turned, the old gentleman, a gruff, stout fellow, said:

"Young man, do you know what time it is?"

The bashful youth got off the chair nervously. "Yes, sir," he replied. "I was just going."

He went into the hall without any delay, and took his hat and coat. The girl's father followed him. As the caller reached for the door-knob, the old gentleman again asked him if he knew what time it was.

"Yes, sir," was the youth's reply. "Good night!" And he left without waiting to put his coat on.

After the door had closed the old gentleman turned to the girl.

"What's the matter with that fellow?" he asked. "My watch ran down this afternoon and I wanted him to tell me the time, so that I could set it."—*Denver Post.*

Speaking Literally.—"I want to learn to make jelly," said the newly installed housewife. "Is it hard?" "Oh, Lord, no, mum!" replied the cook, with supreme pity. "It's soft."—*Judge.*

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Brave Major Brown of war renown
Enjoys now times of peace,
His face so clean with razor keen
He shaves—but his caprice
Leads him to just one razor choice—
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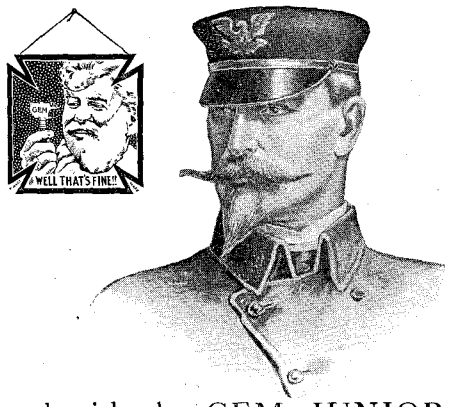

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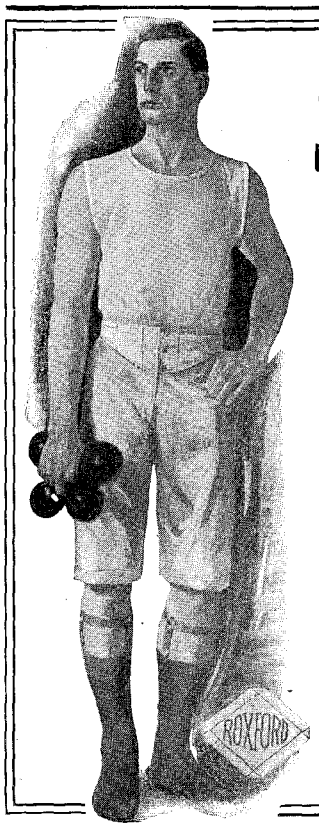

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

REASONS FOR CHEAP BONDS

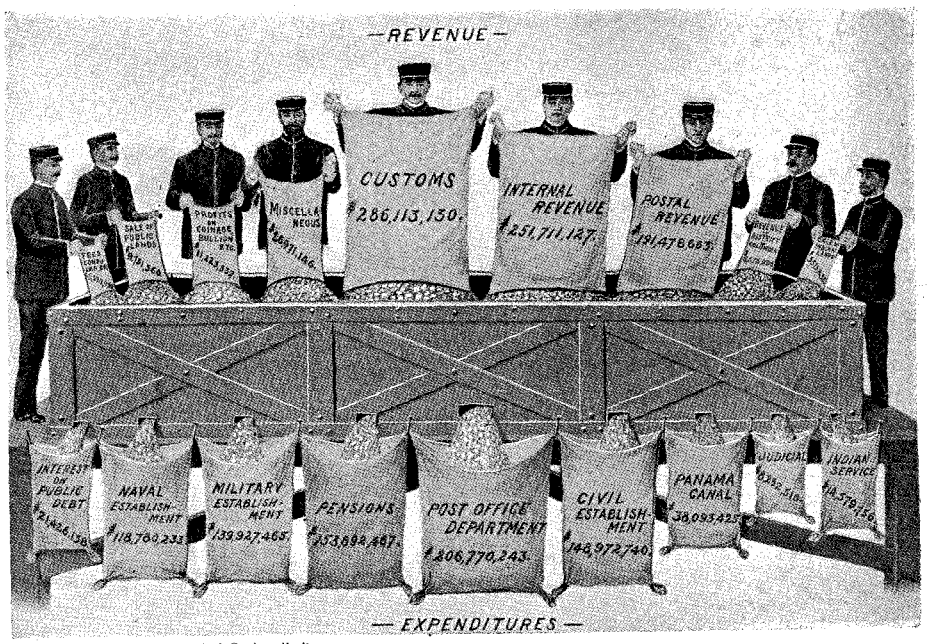
THE reasons which lie at the basis of the prevailing cheapness in good bonds have been set forth by several writers. Among the latest and clearest are those contained in an article in the New York *Evening Post* The writer says the current condition of the bond market is "not so much an oversupply of bonds as a deficiency of demand." Some temporary activity had been created early in March, but this pertained chiefly to such issues as yielded a higher rate of interest than the common, which was what the investor most wanted. But such issues having been disposed of, there still remained on hand bonds of earlier issues. One of these was "a well-known debenture issue made last year and which under normal condtiions would have been disposed of in one hour." Of that issue about two-fifths remained unsold in the middle of May. The writer discusses why the demand should now be below normal.

"In the first place, the country's supply of liquid capital had got used up. A lot of it had got locked up in speculation for the rise in stocks, commodities, and land, and a lot of it had been converted into fixt forms, as in the financing of railroad expansion, irrigation projects, and vast municipal undertakings. After that, the supply of new capital would be largely limited, so far as this country was concerned, to what could be saved, and, owing to private extravagance and the high cost of living, the saving of capital as fast as it was needed has been apparently impossible. A Wall Street bond dealer called attention somewhat impatiently this week to the fact that, altho the American people can spend hundreds of millions for automobiles, they seem unable to finance their own railroads, and have to go abroad for new capital.

"It is the habit to think of the bond-buying investor as an individual. But the financial and savings institutions of the country, holding the deposits of thousands of individuals, are investors on the larger scale. They are out of the bond market, too. Many of them have found higher returns from real estate, and have employed in mortgages capital which might otherwise have gone into bonds, thus stimulating real-estate speculation, especially in the West. Institutions of another class, so far from being in the market for bonds, have been selling bonds for the last eight or nine months to provide liquid capital for the conduct of business. National banks, for instance, having employed a great deal of capital temporarily in high-grade bonds when a large proportion of the country's working-capital was idle, as in 1908, have been selling their bonds to meet the demand for that working-capital."

In another article a writer in the same newspaper answers the question "Why 4-per-cent. savings-bank bonds, offered at or below par, should find so few buyers." His answer is that "the savings-banks which are ordinarily heavy buyers of such securities are out of the market entirely, owing to the large withdrawals of cash by depositors who have to meet the high cost of living out of savings." Again, life-insurance companies "have little money to invest because they can not accumulate cash as they used to do before the Armstrong investigation of 1905 forced them to cut down their bank-balances." Finally, "the deposit banks and trust companies which often carry a secondary reserve in high-class bonds are too fully loaned up just now to permit of new investments being made." Nothing is wrong with the bonds; in fact, many are selling upon the "bargain basis." The situation with the insurance companies is outlined interestingly as follows:

"Six years ago, when the life companies were an important factor in the bond market, the three largest New York companies—the New York Life, the Mutual, and the Equitable—carried from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 on deposit in banks and trust companies. This enabled them to make large purchases of bonds whenever they felt like it. To-day, however, their balances are scarcely



From "Appleton's New Practical Cyclopedia."

THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES—HOW THEY COME IN AND HOW THEY GO OUT.

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half as large, the three companies reporting on December 31 last only $25,000,000 in banks and trust companies. In addition to this, all these companies now invest in real-estate mortgages much of the money that they formerly placed in bonds.

"None of the life companies ever exercised the influence in the bond market that the Mutual did. That company was usually first appealed to whenever a bond issue was brought out, as it was known to carry cash balances sufficient to enable it to take a $3,000,000 or $5,000,000 block of bonds at short notice. This table of average weekly bank-balances carried by the Mutual Life at the end of each of the last six years shows how the company's cash holdings have steadily diminished from year to year:

1909.....	$4,678,000	1906.....	$5,200,000
1908.....	6,300,000	1905.....	13,800,000
1907.....	4,700,000	1904.....	20,500,000

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER

Bradstreet's index number for May 1 showed a slight decline in commodity prices. The number for June 1 now shows a still further decline, the same being 2.5 per cent. This is attributed to "lack of demand and seasonal progress of the crops." Since January 1 of this year the total decline amounts to 4.7 per cent., the present level being the lowest since October 1, last year. The present level, however, is 4.9 per cent. higher than the level for June 1 of last year and 14 per cent. higher than that for June 1, 1908. Commenting on the figures for June 1, this year, *Bradstreet's* says:

"Two factors stand out prominently in connection with the recent tendency of commodity prices to recede. In short, these two are lack of demand and seasonal influences incident to the progress of plant life. That the recessions are welcome to consumers goes without saying, especially as the movement toward high levels tended to produce considerable discontent, and incidentally to restrict consumption. However, the developments of the past few months have turned more in consonance with the desires of a large part of the public. In any event, prices, which had shown a weaker undertone by May 1, continued to pursue that course throughout the month of May, so that *Bradstreet's* index number as of June 1 stood at 8.8105.

"The index number for June 1 of this year exceeded that of June 1, 1901, by 18.7 per cent.; it surpasses that of the like date in 1900 by 12.8 per cent., and it runs 54.5 per cent. above the lowest prices ever established within the life of our data, viz., those for July 1, 1896, when the index number was 5.7019."

OUR EXTRAVAGANCE

At a meeting of the Texas Bankers Association some weeks ago Joseph T. Talbert, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, made an address on extravagance as "our national vice." Among evidences of extravagance he cited the expenditures made for automobiles and for their maintenance, the cost of cars being named as $250,000,000 a year, and of up-keep and other necessary things as "at least as much more." This vast sum Mr. Talbert thought "equivalent, in actual economic waste each year, to more than the value of property destroyed in the San Francisco fire—perhaps twice as much." While the consequences of such economic waste may be

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It is this service of proper discrimination in the selection of securities that we most faithfully perform for our clients. That this service has been effectually performed is well attested by the fact that *since the organization of this house there has never been a day's delay in the payment of either principal or interest on any bond which it has sold.*

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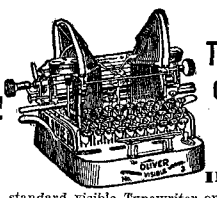

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You can invest as little as $10. a month or you can get from us a million dollars' worth of such investments if you desire. The quality and safety of all are the same and our fees have been paid by the borrowers so that the investment is without expense to you.

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postponed, they "must ultimately be faced and settled."

The sums named do not, he said, include the entire economic loss growing out of this single item of indulgence. Thousands of young and able men are employed in producing and running cars and hence are withdrawn from productive usefulness. The influence of such withdrawals is "bound to be manifested in the tendency to higher prices." The effect, already considerable, "can be compared only to the maintenance of a standing army. Thousands of people desiring automobiles "have mortgaged their homes, pledged their life-insurance policy, withdrawn their hard-earned savings, and thereby converted assets into expenditures and liabilities." Mr. Talbert regards the spectacle as "astounding," but he believes that, in the commercial use of the automobile, the industry eventually will become "one of the most valuable of our national industries." As an extravagance this indulgence affects men of moderate means rather than the rich.

What Mr. Talbert means to do is to "decry the use of the machine for purposes of pleasure by classes who must go into debt or give up their savings to indulge in it." He cited the motor-car merely as an illustration, and a striking one, of our national vice to spend beyond our means." A smaller scale of indulgences and waste, however, "is maintained all the way down the line." He then sets forth what he regards as the solid ground on which the country ought to be placed.

"So long as we are able to produce foodstuffs and raw materials in excess of our own requirements, and to manufacture goods which the world needs and will purchase in competitive markets, and so long as we can sell these commodities and manufactured goods to other nations in sufficient quantities to settle our trade balances, as well as to offset certain other large items of international debit against us, then we are on solid ground; and high prices inject no element of industrial danger or of financial instability. Such a position we have enjoyed in the past, and it has been ours for so long a time that we have been led to believe it could never come to an end. But in this matter we have been deceiving ourselves, and to the extent which that deception has contributed to our present extravagances, or encouraged them, we have been living in a 'fool's paradise.'"

A writer in *The Bankers' Magazine*, discussing Mr. Talbert's comments on the automobile craze, calls attention to the fact that, in the last ten or twenty years, the wealth of this country has increased enormously, so that ten years ago "the man who owned a horse and buggy might have been relatively as extravagant as the owner of an automobile to-day." Everything depends on the "ability to pay for what one has." The writer continues:

"It might easily be shown that the automobile is of much greater public utility than many other things for which hundreds of millions are annually wasted. Merchants, business men, doctors, and professional men generally have found the automobile of great practical service. It is but another addition to the means of rapid communication all of which have been of immense usefulness. It enables one to pass quickly from the heat and turmoil of the city to the healthful and quiet atmosphere of the woods and fields. It multiplies the harmless pleasures of life, brings friends closer together, and by increasing the facilities of travel, greatly widens our business and social horizon."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE

In its issue of June 11 *Eradstreet's* noted that "unseasonable cool weather still arrests retail trade and retards progress in the northern half of the country." Trade was also "quiet in the Southern district." The jobbing trade reported a quiet demand and "a moderate volume of reorders." The fall trade "still hesitates, pending clearer views of crop and price outcome," industrial reports "point to considerable curtailment of output proceeding from uncertainty as to prices," and collections "range from slow to fair." *Dun's Review* attributed to the compromise on the railroad question and improved crop prospects "much improvement" for the week in the business outlook. This improvement, however, was "largely sentimental, but increased confidence almost invariably leads to increased trade." Railroad earnings and bank clearings showed gains, the former 13.5 per cent. in May, the latter 1.1 per cent. and 30.4 per cent. over May, 1906.

A writer in *Moody's Magazine* for June, whose article was written some weeks before the time of issue declares "that the tendency toward higher cost in production has now overtaken and almost completely offset the purchasing power of the great body of the people." The result has been that merchants and manufacturers "find themselves quite heavily stocked with goods of every kind and with their markets steadily growing more limited." Since the first of March, "we have been getting far less satisfactory trade reports than had been the case for much more than a year." In this trend toward high commodity prices, "the railroads have been more seriously involved than any other one interest."

SPECULATION IN REALTY

The Vice-president of one of the largest national banks in the country, who recently returned from a tour of the Southwest, has exprest great concern over the feverish speculative activity in real estate which he observed there. He is quoted in *The Financial World* as saying:

"This speculation is confined to no one section, and we in New York can not throw stones at other places. Syndicates have bought up land for development as suburban places and towns which ought to be now under the plow and raising something to relieve our people from the high prices.

"From Montauk Point, or at least far out on Long Island, to the State of Washington, the Pacific Coast and down South, especially Texas, this activity in real estate is on at a feverish tension. It takes a terrible lot of money to finance these operations, which in the aggregate are enormous, and the result is that money is tight everywhere. In my travels I have seen rows and rows of buildings which are being built in small towns, which will not be fully occupied in years. Why, in El Paso, Texas, they are building sky-scrapers where three-story buildings ought to suffice.

"The suburban-syndicate boom is also

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being overdone. We will grow to it some time, but we are too far ahead. All around Chicago lands which should be devoted to farming are lying idle, having been gobbled up by syndicates in anticipation of a boom which came to some sections, but which will leave many of these syndicates high and dry. We will get a smash some day, and it is not very far distant. As far as I can see, the bankers of the cities where I visited can not remedy the situation, since the money in these operations has been already lent, and it is tied up.

"I got myself disliked in Texas because I charged that extravagance, especially the extravagance in the expense of automobiles, was eating up the surplus fund of the nation. I used to live in Texas, and they said there that now that I have got up to New York that all I thought of was Wall Street, and that only Wall Street men were entitled to have automobiles, while Texans could walk or ride in street-cars. I chose the automobile craze as an illustration of our national extravagance, because it is most typical of our present era of recklessness. As a matter of fact, however, we are spendthrifts in other directions as well."

For several weeks writers on economics have been calling attention to the decreasing percentages of reserves in the Western banks. The serious part of this, says the writer in *Moody's Magazine*, "is that a large part of the financing done by Western banks is in inflated farm lands and other realty." Deposits have been going very rapidly into inflated farms—"a most unhealthy side of the situation,"—so that now "it seems almost certain that a period of severe liquidation must follow sooner or later." Whether this liquidation will take place during the present year, the writer does not undertake to say, "but there seems no doubt of the probability of extremely tight money not only in the West but in New York next fall."

SAVINGS-BANK INTEREST

While three or four of the large savings-banks of New York have reduced their rate of interest to be paid on July 1 to three and one half per cent., the former rate having been four per cent., most other banks will continue to pay four per cent. The refusal, or the failure, of other banks to make reductions to three and one half per cent. has surprized men in some quarters, because of previous advice to the contrary from financiers and economic writers. In *The Bankers' Magazine*, for example, Mr. John Harsen Rhoades, the eminent banker, after a special study of the entire savings-bank situation, pointed out that since the first of the year, a further decline of about two per cent. had taken place in what are known as savings-bank bonds—that is, the high-grade bonds in which savings-banks make investments. He held that a reduction of the interest rate to three and one half per cent. was necessary, in order to check the shrinkage in the ratio of surplus to deposits. He even thought a reduction to three per cent. might be necessary some time in the future. He believes it can be shown mathematically that few savings-banks in this State "can hope to continue the 4-per-cent. dividend rate and at the same time maintain a fixt ratio of surplus to deposits, even tho the bond market *may remain stationary from* this time on." A writer in *The Financial Chronicle* describes with clearness and in detail the effect which

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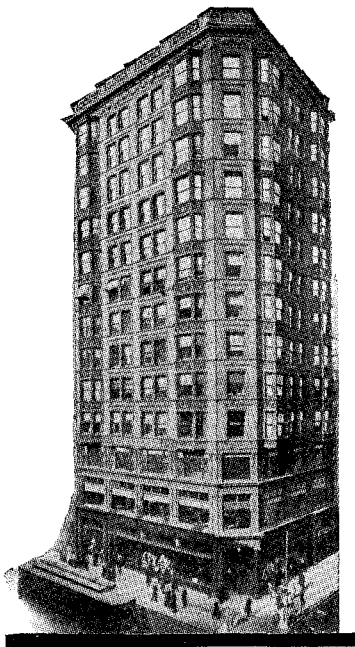

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the shrinkage in first-class bonds has had on savings-banks.

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"In recent years the surplus of the savings-banks of this State has not risen in proportion to the growth in the deposits. There has been a twofold reason for this. In the first place, in paying four-per-cent. dividends the banks have evidently been distributing practically the whole of their profits. In the second place the decline in security values has tended to reduce the surplus. The change worked by these two influences combined has been really noteworthy. On January 1 of the present year the surplus for all the savings-banks in the State stood at $106,835,540. Nine years ago, on January 1, 1901, this surplus amounted to $118,294,674. Thus there has been a decline of eleven and one half million dollars, tho in the interval $536,000,000 has been added to the total of the deposits. As a matter of fact, the surplus now is hardly $15,000,000 larger than it was twenty-one years ago on January 1, 1889. In this interval of twenty-one years deposits have increased almost $1,000,000,000 rising from $523,677,515 to $1,483,449,494. In the same period the surplus has increased only from $92,009,091 to $106,835,540. In other words, while at the earlier date the ratio of surplus to deposits was 17.57 per cent. to-day it is no more than 7.20 per cent.

"The investments of the banks are, of course, all of the highest class, but the banks ought to hold such a margin of surplus as to render their position absolutely impregnable, and it would hardly seem prudent to allow the surplus to be encroached upon any further. On the contrary, it is obviously in consonance with sound principles to undertake slowly to build up the surplus and permit the ratio to deposits to rise again. Safety is really the prime consideration in the care of deposits, the rate of return subordinate."

DECREASED ACTIVITY IN BUILDING

Bradstreet's, in its compilation of statistics as to building activity for the month of May, shows that the expenditures in 104 principal cities amounted to $76,255,637, as against $90,432,228 in the same cities for April this year, and $92,349,511 for May of last year. These figures show a decline of 15.6 per cent. from April this year and of 17.4 per cent. from May last year. The writer says further:

"This decrease from May a year ago, which month saw the largest total ever recorded, compares with a gain of 7.8 per cent. in April and of 4.8 per cent. in March over the corresponding periods of last year. It might be observed that the aggregate decrease from the May total last year is about $13,500,000, the larger portion of which is explained by the decreases of about $7,000,000 at New York and of $5,000,000 at Chicago. The New York City total for May is 20

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SPECIAL NOTICE

REGARDING CHANGE OF DATE

August Financial Issue

The July 30 issue of The Literary Digest, being our **Annual Educational Number,** it is necessary to change the date of our August Department

Investments and Finance

to

July Twenty-third

We know from the many letters reaching our offices, that a large proportion of our subscribers are interested in the Financial Issues, and are accustomed to expect them in the last issue of each month. We take this opportunity, therefore, of directing their attention to the change of date for this month only.

The Literary Digest

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per cent. smaller than that for April and 24.4 per cent smaller than that for May last year, but while the heaviest portion of the net loss from a year ago is accounted for by the two cities above mentioned, it is worth noting that more than half of the 104 cities—fifty-four, to be specific—show decreases from May, 1909, while fifty show gains."

In the East, real-estate dealers complain of an absence of demand for houses and attribute it to the craze for automobiles. Even persons on very moderate salaries are numbered now among buyers of cars. In suburban neighborhoods, says a writer in *The Financial World*, discussing this subject, the real-estate business is extremely dull. The demand is actually less than during the period immediately following the panic of 1907. Investigations have disclosed the fact generally that money which had been accumulated for use in buying a modest home is commonly diverted to the purchase of a cheap car. This diversion, it is believed, "will continue for some time to come as the tendency to buy cars is still increasing."

RAILROAD AND NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Within the past six weeks New York City 4¼-per-cent. bonds sold at 101⅛. Meanwhile Burlington 4s were quoted at 98, Reading 4s also at 98; Union Pacific First 4s at 100¼, and Pennsylvania General 4s at 103⅞. It is pointed out by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* that these comparisons do not reflect upon the credit of New York City, as might be supposed at a first glance. He explains why the bonds of this city should sell at prices which yield the investor more than do 4-per-cent. railroad bonds:

"New York city bonds are in much greater supply than any of the railroad bonds mentioned. The Union Pacific's first mortgage, under which the 4-per-cent. bonds were issued, was long since closed; no more bonds can be issued thereunder, and the supply of that security, therefore, will never be greater. Likewise, the mortgages, under which were issued the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy general 4s, the Illinois Division 4s, the Reading general 4s, and the Pennsylvania 4s of 1948, are all closed. New York City bonds are issued, so to speak, under an open mortgage. The supply is not at an end. It keeps pretty well up to the demand, or has been doing so, and when for large general reasons the bond market is slow, the supply may run a little ahead of the demand. For months at a time there may be in Wall Street a large shelf supply of city bonds. If it were known that the city would never issue any more bonds just like these, or equal thereto in point of security, as is the case with the railroad bonds referred to, their market would probably improve steadily until they came to rank higher as investments than any railroad issues.

"None of the several railroads whose 4-per-cent. bonds, "close to the property," sell around par, the supply being definitely limited to what already exists, can offer anything new of equal security. That is one reason, in addition to the increased necessities of the investor, why railroad corporations are obliged to offer higher rates of interest on their new and junior-lien bonds. A gilt-edge first-mortgage railroad bond, abundantly secured by seasoned lines, rarely appears nowadays. In 1908, when the bond market was not at all favorably conditioned to receive new issues, the Pennsylvania offered such a bond, secured by a mortgage of 1873, under which the full quota of bonds

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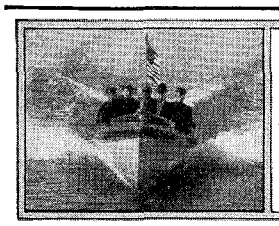

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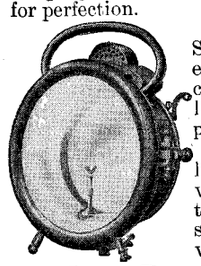

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had never been issued. The amount offered was $40,000,000, and for security of principal it took precedence over many millions of securities previously issued. The whole issue was taken eagerly, and that is the 4-per-cent. Pennsylvania general mortgage bond of 1948 that now sells around 104."

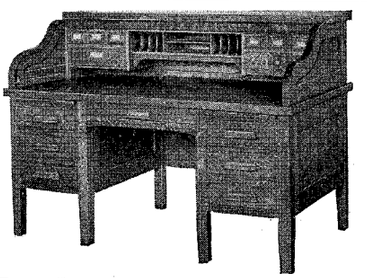
RAILROAD STOCKS AS INVESTMENTS FOR A BUSINESS SURPLUS

The writer in *The Banker's Magazine* of the series of articles dealing with the business man's surplus and modes of investments for it, takes up in a recent number railroad stocks. He says "a very large proportion of the savings of the nation is every year legitimately invested in railroad stocks." This is not properly speculation, altho some ultra-conservative men may contend that only good bonds constitute safe investments. The fact is, however, that first-mortgage bonds are sometimes speculation, just as preferred stocks may be. An investment properly to be called safe is one from which interest or dividends are practically certain to be paid, as well as the principal, so that such an investment may be a stock as well as a bond.

Stocks, however, differ widely as to these qualities, and so do bonds. Four great classes of stocks are specified—first, guaranteed stocks and preferred stocks of roads which, for some years, have paid good dividends on the common; second, the "solid dividend-payers," with records as such extending over many years; third, roads on whose stocks there is well-authenticated promise of dividends to be instituted soon for the first time; fourth, non-dividend-paying roads, from among which some one eventually rises to the dividend class.

The first of these classes "sell on a par with the best bonds and so hold out but small inducements to investors other than those satisfied with a little more than savings-bank interest. These are "gilt-edged stocks" and are largely held by trustees and family estates. The second class, the seasoned dividend-payers, are, "from the standpoint of the investor, by far the most important class of railroad stocks." They have a dividend record running back at least four or five years, and their earnings "are and have been such as to warrant the belief that they are firmly ensconced in their position as dividend-payers." Broadly speaking the writer says the class "may be said to be bounded on the one hand by such stocks as Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific, which earn infinitely more each year than they pay out, the other extreme consisting of such stock as Denver & Rio Grande preferred, or Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, securities reasonably sure of their dividends, but not earning them by any very great margin." He continues:

"In considering stocks of this class as investments for surplus, the investor must not lose sight of the fact that he is dealing with stocks which, while sure-enough dividend-payers, are not guaranteed and occasionally contain possibilities of trouble—as for instance, Missouri Pacific, which, from being a respected member of the aforesaid class, passed its dividend and went hurtling down into the twenties. As a rule, stocks of this class can be bought and put away with reasonable certainty as to income, but where the safety of income is a prime consideration, there are comparatively few issues in this class which can be bought at all. Where a business man can take the slight risk as to income en-



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tailed in a purchase of Southern Pacific or Atchison, a woman dependent upon the yield of her principal can not."

The writer then takes up the question of fluctuations in prices and says:

"Owing to the way in which our financial markets are constituted—the concentration of the money-power, the defective currency system, etc.—it is inevitable that there should be violent rises and declines in the market, which fluctuations are naturally more marked in the class of security under discussion than in any other. The investor putting his money into stocks of this kind must be prepared to see wide swings in price, which sometimes mean something as to the condition of individual stocks and which sometimes do not. Missouri Pacific's big decline before the dividend was finally passed foreshadowed that event. Union Pacific's decline from nearly 200 down to par foreshadowed nothing—no reduction in the dividend was made and the panic period passed with but slight decrease in earnings.

"But from the very nature and extent of the fluctuations which take place in stocks of this class, it is evident that they constitute an investment adapted only for the use of surplus money which *is* surplus money, in the strictest sense of the term. A merchant is fairly successful in his business, and by careful saving has accumulated, let us say, a few thousand dollars. Should that money be put into New York Central or Atchison or Union Pacific? Certainly not. Money of that kind constitutes a first reserve and belongs nowhere but in the best of bonds. A period of good times comes; the merchant's few thousands are added to; he finds that he is able to save more than he figured he could. Should that money be invested in New York Central, or Atchison, or Union Pacific? Certainly it should. It is surplus in every sense of the word—'a secondary reserve.'"

The main thing, therefore, is for a man to make the investment that is suited to him—to him, his surplus, and his possible future business needs. Money is often lost in the kind of investment just outlined, because such investments were unsuited to the man's needs.

The writer next says, of stocks on which dividends are reasonably certain to be soon initiated, that, while they constitute "a legitimate investment for a man having a large surplus," they are, for the great majority of men, "out-and-out speculations." The difficulty is to know where one is right as to his belief in the future of the stock. Only a few men commonly know and these guard their knowledge well from outsiders. Such investments, are never "an occupation for beginners," but rather "for full-grown men and then only for such as can analyze a stock on the basis of earnings."

A Painless Process.—The bald man had just come in and was still wearing his hat. He looked up from his desk at the thin young caller.

"I have here, sir," said the latter, glibly, "a preparation for removing superfluous hair. It removes it thoroughly and painlessly."

"Yes," interrupted the bald man, wearily, "I know the process. My hair," he added, as he took off his hat, "was removed in the same way."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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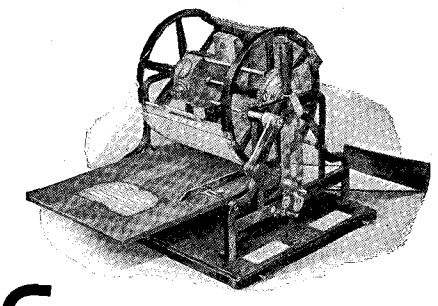

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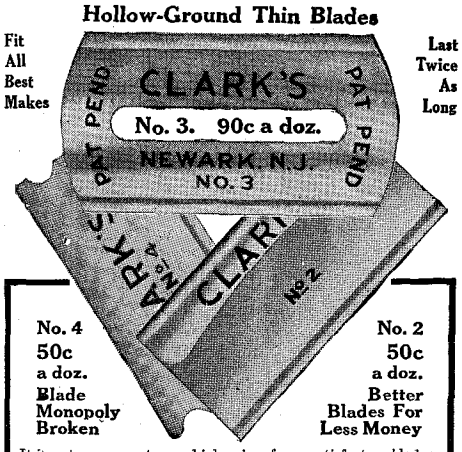

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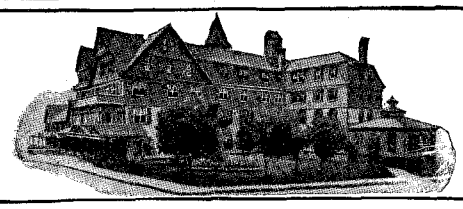

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Publishers, 44-60 E. 23d Street, NEW YORK

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 10.—The Russian Douma passes the Finnish Bill which gives it authority over the Finnish Diet.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party sail for New York from Southampton.

Sir Charles Hardinge, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is appointed Viceroy of India, to succeed the Earl of Minto.

June 14.—The World's Missionary Conference of all Protestant churches opens at Edinburgh, Lord Balfour presiding.

June 16.—Floods in Hungary and in Switzerland cause loss of life and much damage to property.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 10.—The Federal Grand Jury in Washington indicts the Western Union Telegraph Company, alleging violations of the Bucket-shop Law.

June 13.—Senator Dolliver makes a notable address in defense of "insurgent" Republicans.

The Sundry Civil Bill passes the Senate, which retains the $250,000 appropriation for a tariff board.

June 14.—The bill for a more representative civil government for Porto Rico is passed by the House.

Final briefs are filed in the Ballinger case.

June 16.—The Senate passes the bill to grant Statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

GENERAL

June 10.—Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, is found guilty of conspiracy to defraud on one of the six counts against him; Ernest Gerbracht is convicted on all the counts; the jury disagree in the case of J. F. Bendernagel.

June 11.—The president of the St. Paul Roosevelt Club, at a dinner in honor of Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield, refers to a new unnamed party, of which Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Garfield, and Mr. Pinchot are said to be the leaders.

June 13.—Walter Brookins, at Indianapolis, in a Wright biplane rises to a height of 4,384 feet, breaking the world's record of 4,165 feet, held by Louis Paulhan.

Charles K. Hamilton flies from New York to Philadelphia and back, alighting at Philadelphia and at South Amboy, where a broken propeller delays him; the total distance is 175 miles and the total elapsed time is 11 hours and 4 minutes, of which 3 hours and 34 minutes are spent in the air.

June 14.—The courts dissolve the temporary injunction obtained by the Wright company against Glenn H. Curtiss and Louis Paulhan.

A New Jersey aviator crosses lower New York in a dirigible, becoming tangled up in the skyscrapers on the way, and lands in Brooklyn.

June 15.—Officers of the United Wireless Company are arrested by United States post-office inspectors on charges of fraud.

The Government begins a suit against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association on grounds of restraint of trade and enhancement of the cost of living.

Secretary of State Knox, in a commencement address at the University of Pennsylvania, speaks on "The Spirit and Purpose of American Diplomacy."

The Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies and the Bethlehem Steel Company are found guilty of rebating in the United States District Court at Philadelphia.

June 16.—John Austin Stevens, founder of the Sons of the American Revolution, dies at Newport, R. I.

Good Fishing.—K. M. Wharry was telling some friends about a proposed fishing-trip to a lake in Colorado which he had in contemplation.

"Are there any trout out there?" asked one friend.

"Thousands of 'em," replied Mr. Wharry.

"Will they bite easily?" asked another friend.

"Will they?" said Mr. Wharry. "Why, they're absolutely vicious. A man has to hide behind a tree to bait a hook."—*Denver Post.*

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Travel | Travel

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Bulletin.

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Five and one-half days will be spent in the Park, one day in Portland, one day in Seattle, one day on Puget Sound, going by steamer from Seattle to Vancouver, part of a day at Vancouver, one day at Laggan, one day at Banff, and sight-seeing trips will be made in St. Paul and Chicago. The tour will cover a period of twenty-one days.

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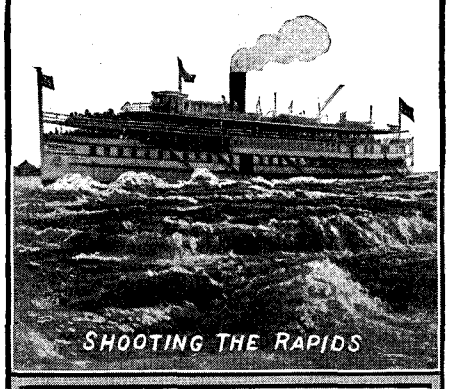

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THOS. HENRY,
Traffic Manager, Dept. D MONTREAL, CAN.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"E. S.," Nashville, Ill.—"Please explain the letters 'O. K.' Do they stand for special words, and is the expression considered slang?"

Various theories are advanced in explanation of these letters, and the origin of their use is ascribed to several different persons. At one time it was said that Andrew Jackson used the letters to indorse official documents, and the expression attained great popularity during his political campaign of 1832. Another explanation given is that the best grades of tobacco and rum were imported in early colonial times from the town of Aux Cayes in Haiti, and this name (pronounced o kay) became the synonym for excellence. The letters "O. K." could hardly be termed slang, but the expression is a commercial colloquialism.

"H. D.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly state which of the following sentences is correct: 'I can not acknowledge the receipt of a letter, because I did not receive *one*,' or, '. . . because I did not receive *any*.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 93, col. 1) states that the pronoun "any" may designate either "one or some (indefinitely)," and therefore it could be properly used in this sentence. The pronoun "one" would also be correct, and it is merely a matter of choice between the two words in question.

"L. W. J.," Kildare, Tex.—"Please give the meaning and correct pronunciation of the title 'Les Miserables.'"

The translation of this name is "The Wretched Ones," and it is pronounced as follows: le mi-ze-ra'bl (both e's as in they, i as in machine, a as in arm).

"M. J. M.," Evart, Mich.—"Kindly explain how the word 'like' is used in such a sentence as 'He spoke like an orator.'"

In this construction the word "like" is an adverb, according to the ruling that "*like*, when it expresses *similarity* of *manner*, and *near* and *nigh*, when they express proximity of *degree*, are *adverbs*." The preposition *to* or *unto* is understood after the word "like" only when the latter is used as an adjective.

"Inquirer," New York, N. Y.—"An incorporated company has been engaged to sell the output of another company. Should it advertise itself as 'Selling Agents' or 'Selling Agent' for The . . . Company?"

Either form cited would be correct, depending upon the particular idea to be conveyed. The use of the plural would emphasize the idea of the component individuals forming the company, whereas the singular form would denote the company collectively as a whole. A decision as to the choice between the forms rests upon these two points.

"M. W.," Beaver Falls, Pa.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word 'Diplodocus'?"

This word is pronounced as follows, dip-lod'o-cus (i as in it, first o as in not), and is the name of one of the gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs.

Shocking.—A Washington car conductor, born in London and still a cockney, has succeeded in extracting thrills from the alphabet—imparting excitement to the names of the national capital's streets. On a recent Sunday morning he was calling the streets thus:

"Haitch!"
"High!"
"Jay!"
"Kay!"
"Hell!"

At this point three prim ladies picked up their prayer-books and left the car.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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Travel and Resort Directory

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THE UNSPOILED COUNTRY

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The Company provides three splendid hotels—all equipped with modern comforts. The cuisine is first-class always. The cost is not high. You can take a Pullman direct to Temagami Station from Toronto.

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That is the plan we still follow. Even the ablest men can't be infallible. People will not always buy what we expect them to buy. But the risk is so little, and success means so much, that you will find our plans very inviting.

Judge by Records

In selecting an advertising agency, the safest guide one can have is its records. You are likely to find the greatest help where hundreds of others have found it.

What an agency has done best tells what it can do. We are glad to be judged by that standard.

You will find more successes here, and greater successes, than in any other concern in the world. You will find here more able and experienced men than on any other advertising corps.

If you will simply write us that you would like to investigate, we will send you a man who knows.

LORD & THOMAS

Newspaper, Magazine and Outdoor Advertising

Corner 5th Avenue and 28th Street, NEW YORK **Corner Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, CHICAGO**

New England Representative, Globe Building, BOSTON

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

First Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock

PUBLIC SECURITIES COMPANY

This investment affords an excellent income with a maximum of safety. Upon the terms at which it can now be purchased it also offers a much larger return than is usually associated with safe non-speculative investments.

The Public Securities Company is an investment banking corporation organized on a profit-sharing basis, which offers the opportunity of earning the excellent profits and affording the same degree of safety of such institutions, without committing its stockholders to a double liability on their shares as in the case of many financial corporations.

The Company's authorized capital is $20,000,000. With its large resources it will successfully occupy a field not now adequately covered in the Middle West. It will purchase or underwrite entire bond issues of Municipalities, Gas, Electric Light and Power, Steam and Electric Railways, and other corporations. Such issues will be accepted only after the most thorough examination of the properties by the Company's engineers, attorneys, outside independent experts and the approval of its Executive Board of well-known business men and bankers.

The bonds handled by the Company will be sold, at wholesale only, to insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions conducting a retail bond business.

The officers, directors and members of the Advisory Board are well known and successful bankers and financiers. Their location in various parts of the country will be of material aid in obtaining and profitably disposing of good securities. Their experience in dealing with various lines of investment business justifies public confidence in the safe and conservative management of the Company.

The funds of the Company will be invested only in the class of high-grade securities above-mentioned, thus safeguarding your investment and its capital at all times. The First Preferred Cumulative Stock is preferred both as to dividends and assets.

This investment carries a 7% Cumulative Dividend with a maximum of safety and at the same time participates in the surplus earnings of a profit-sharing investment banking corporation.

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Treasurer Lincoln University, Pa.

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President Peoples Bank.

J. O. WILLSON, Bloomington, Ill.
President Peoples Bank.

Terms of Subscription

The Stock of the Public Securities Company is now offered in blocks of seven shares, consisting of five shares of First Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock at par with two shares of Common Stock, for $500 per block. As many blocks may be bought as desired.

Payment may be made on either of the following plans:

Cash in full with subscription or on the deferred payment plan, particulars of which will be furnished upon application.

The two shares of Common Stock received with each five shares of First Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock should materially increase in value as the business of the Company progresses.

The Company's stock is divided into 100,000 shares of First Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock, par value $100—80,000 shares of Common Stock, par value $100—and 20,000 shares of Participating Stock, par value $100.

The Participating Stock is held by those charged with the efficient and profitable conduct of the business and cannot be retained by them after leaving the Company's service.

None of the Common Shares go to the organizers as promotion Stock.

All the profits of the Company go first to pay the 7% dividend on the First Preferred Cumulative Stock, and the surplus will be divided equally between the Common and Participating Stocks.

Dividends on the Common Stock obtained with the First Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock will add to the income value of the investment.

This investment possesses many attractions to investors seeking a good return, with a maximum of safety, and at the same time offers an opportunity to realize a larger profit without incurring the risk of speculative investments.

Subscriptions or requests for further information should be addressed to

McCoy & Company, 451-181 La Salle St., Chicago

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How Shackleton Used NEW-SKIN

IN the precious seven-pound parcel of medical stores that Lieut. Shackleton selected to take with him on the 127 day "final dash" for the South Pole where every superfluous ounce was dispensed with were *two bottles of New-Skin.*

On page 11, Vol. 2, of his book, he writes:

"We were continually being frost-bitten up on the plateau . . . our heels got frost-bitten. My heels burst when we got on to hard stuff and for some time my socks were caked with blood at the end of every day's march. Finally, Marshall put some 'New-Skin' on . . . and that stuck on well until the cracks had healed."

Again, Prof. David, in his account of the expedition of himself and four others which Lieut. Shackleton detached, and which started October 5, 1908, and on January 16, 1909, succeeded in reaching the South Magnetic Pole, writes (page 117, Vol. 2.):

"The rough leather (of the ski boots) took the skin off my right heel, but (Dr.) Mackay fixed it up later in the evening with some 'New-Skin.'"

"New-Skin" is the liquid plaster which to-day takes the place of the old time "court plaster."

You paint it over a cut, scratch, scrape, bruise, chafed part, blister or any other wound, and it instantly dries into a waterproof coating or "New-Skin," which won't wash off, even with hot water and a scrubbing brush, till the place is well.

Druggists sell it—10c., 25c. and 50c.

DEPT. B NEWSKIN COMPANY, NEW YORK

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